

The Aspects of Naturalism in Stephen Crane's *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*

A Thesis

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Attainment of the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Literature



By:

Yusiana Reginanita

07211144009

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

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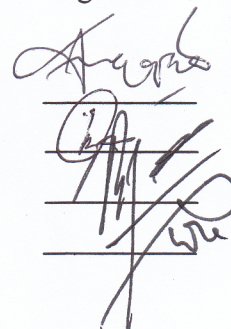
THE ASPECTS OF NATURALISM IN STEPHEN CRANE'S *MAGGIE: A GIRL OF THE STREETS*

A THESIS

Accepted by the Board of Examiners of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Yogyakarta State University on 2011 and declared to have fulfilled the requirement for the attainment of *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Language and Literature

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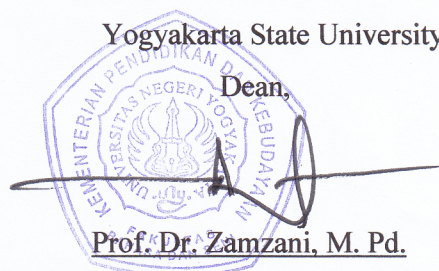
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Menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 12 Mei 2012

Penulis,



Yusiana Reginanita

MOTTOS

- *One of the things that has helped me as much as any other, is not how long I am going to live, but how much I can do while living. (George Washington)*
- *Do not spend most of your time worrying about things that have never happened. (Mark Twain)*
- *The man who says he never has time is the laziest man. (Lichtenberg)*
- *The real power does not hit hard, but straight to the point. (Safruddin)*

DEDICATIONS

This full of struggle thesis is proudly dedicated to:

❖ *My grandfathers in Heaven*

Kakek Dullah Said and Kakek Daliman who become my inspiration though we have not even met once. Rest in Peace.

❖ *My grandmothers Umi Kasum, Titik, and Daliman.*

Your stories always inspire me to be the best without being bigheaded.

❖ *My beloved Bapak and Ibu*

For every love, prayer, sweat, tear, smile and laugh spent to raise and support me to be what I am now. Mom, Dad, you are the best ever!

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Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from perfection. Any constructive suggestions, comments or even criticisms are welcomed in order to make this research better and acceptable. Still, I also hope that this thesis will become a good contribution for literature learning.

Yogyakarta, 12 Mei 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Regina' with a stylized flourish at the end.

Yusiana Reginanita

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**THE ASPECTS OF NATURALISM IN STEPHEN CRANE'S
*MAGGIE: A GIRL OF THE STREETS***

**By
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Abstract

The objectives of the research are to find some aspects of naturalism in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, to prove and to give information to the readers about how far this novel fulfils the requirements of the naturalism genre. Structuralism approach is used to answer the problems of this research.

This research is a descriptive-qualitative study. The subject of this research is a novel entitled *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* written by Stephen Crane. The data were some phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses related to the characteristics of naturalism genre. The key instrument of this research was the researcher herself with the concepts that there must be some reasons why this novel is categorized as naturalistic novel which were drawn from the theory by Donald Pizer as illustrated in the framework of thinking. The researcher collected the data using read-write technique. The data analysis was conducted through six steps: identifying the data, reading and rereading the whole data, coding and categorizing the data, sorting the data, making the interrelation between the description of the data and the theory, finally making an interpretation based on the researcher's comprehension about the theory. To obtain trustworthiness, the researcher used triangulation technique.

There are two results of the research. The first result is answering the question about the aspects of naturalism which is classified into four aspects; determinism, pessimism, detachment of the story (objectivity), and unpredictable ending. Determinism aspect is divided in two parts; the external and internal forces. The external force is presented by the family condition and the environment (circumstance) and the internal force is presented by passion and instinct. Furthermore, there are four parts which represent pessimism aspect of naturalism namely having lost of hopes; lost hopes for jobs, lost hopes for love, lost hopes for security, and lost hopes for a better future. Meanwhile there are two pairs classified as the data for detachment of the story (objectivity) namely telling the story as close as possible to reality and creating nameless characters. The unpredictable ending in the end of the story leads the readers in one direction at the beginning and in the middle ultimately drifting towards a completely unexpected course. The second result is answering the question about how far *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* can fulfil the requirements of the naturalistic genre. It is answered by juxtaposing the theory from Donald Pizer with other theories of naturalism; Charles Child Walcutt and Emile Zola. Those theories are gathered and classified in order to show that *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* fulfills the requirements of the naturalistic genre and it is proved to be a naturalistic novel.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature can be regarded as the chief of art whether it is transmitted through spoken or written words. Literature contains the record of the people's values, thoughts, problems and conflicts, or in short, their whole life. Everything that happens in people's life, especially in a certain period, can be seen through literature. Lewis states, "literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become." Those lines show the reflection of life in literature (Shipley, 1962).

Danzigen and Johnson (1961) in *Introduction to Literary Criticism* state that literature is an imitation of varied experiences of living people. However, based on their opinion, the imitation of life has been the writer's reinterpretation and recreation of life. The purpose is to narrow the sense of life which is going to imitate.

As a work of literature, a novel is also an imitation of life. It contains many aspects of life in which the novel's writers have interpreted many aspects of life as a fiction narration. According to Graham Little (1981: 104-7), a novel has a great range. There are many kinds of genres novels which

characteristics are different to one another. The genres are self-fulfillment, the social criticism, the satire, the history, the romance, the adventure, the thriller-detective and mystery novel. However, the modern novel, especially, is more expressive and representative in reflecting human life.

Maggie: A Girl of the Streets by Stephen Crane is one of the modern novels presenting naturalism. Naturalism is a term referring to a mode of representation that is detailed, detached, and objective. When applied to literature, however, naturalism refers to a literary movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in America, England, and France that produced a type of “realistic” fiction (Ray, 2003). Naturalism is a literary movement taking place from 1865 to 1900s that used detailed Realism to suggest that social conditions, heredity, and environment had inescapable force in shaping human character. It is the concept that grew in the late of nineteenth-century in America after Realism. This concept offers something new and different from the others although some critics say naturalism is the continuation of realism. The term naturalism describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings. In naturalism, characters can be studied through their relationships to their surroundings.

The novel’s first appearance was in 1893, the time of the beginning of naturalism. There was no publisher willing to publish Crane’s book. It is all because Crane’s work was so unfamiliar at that time. It perfectly reproduced

the ostensibly vulgar dialect of the persons portrayed. It was claimed as the first dark flower of American naturalism. The term 'dark' here can be an important clue for the readers about the controversial issues in this novel. Crane portrays the abject poverty exactly as it was. His work reveals the gloomy reality of life including poverty, sex, and prostitution that led to a harsh criticism for being so abrupt and outspoken in his writing. The world appears indifferent to its human inhabitants because Crane describes and exposes social evils revealing how people are helpless victims caught up in forces beyond their control with a dramatization of the loss of individuality culminating into a violent death.

“Maggie, *A Girl of the Street* was acclaimed as the first dark flower of American naturalism, a novel which emphasizes the oppressiveness of the slum environment and focuses on the basic drives of hunger, sex, and fears, yet was undoubtedly meant by Crane as testament to those ideals of magnanimous human conduct that in the bowery environment, and in society as a whole, are defined by their absence or impotence.” (Bassan, 1967: 2)

In *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, Stephen Crane depicts or describes the life in a slum area with its real condition in order to give a transparent depiction about the situation in the slum area. It conveys the poor living conditions of the lower classes. For the naturalist, it is the duty of the writer to present reality to the readers without illusion. It means that the writers in naturalistic genre offer a scientific and detached view of the reality rather than to adorn or mislead or simply please the reader. In this novel, every single thing is told in details. Crane describes the bad and cruel life in the slum area.

He tells it as close as possible to the reality. The story is told differently from the other novels when *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* was published. This novel forces the readers to look at the power of one's environment and how that power ultimately influences an individual. The readers are invited to know more about the hard life in a slum area through this novel.

The most interesting part in this novel that has received huge attention is naturalism. There is a claim that *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* belongs to a modern novel presenting naturalism, but in reality not everybody knows why this novel belongs to such genre. The problem is whether everybody knows what naturalism is. They can get the definition about naturalism; they can search it in the internet or read it from books. However, the information found does not show a clear link to the naturalism in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. Many people including the researcher are still confused about the reason why this novel is categorized as naturalistic novel. Most of them know what naturalism is, but they do not know how it is connected to *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. In this case, the researcher feels that the information is still far from being satisfactory. There must be some aspects which make this novel to be a naturalistic novel. In other words, it is needed to explore the aspects of naturalism in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* to categorize it as a naturalistic novel.

Scholars classify Crane's *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* as a "blend of realism and naturalism" (Keenan, 1997). It is set in a bowery district of 19th

century Manhattan. It conveys the poor living conditions of the lower classes. “This novel serves as a vivid illustration of the urban 19th century” (Tindal, 2009: 780). Despite its realistic depiction, Crane’s novel cannot merely be categorized as a work of realism. In fact, the dominant techniques of characterization make Crane’s novel tends to be called as a naturalistic novel rather than a realistic one. Frank Norris says Realism is the literature of the normal and represented “the smaller details of everyday life, things that they are likely to happen between lunch and supper” (1956: 16-17), but naturalism abstracts the best from realism-detailed accuracy and philosophical depth.

Thus, in this research, the researcher tries to show the readers some aspects of naturalism in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. Finally, in the conclusion the readers can see how far this novel can fulfill the requirements or the characteristics of the genre of naturalism itself.

B. Research Focus

This research focuses on the aspects of naturalism which appear in the novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. The researcher thinks that the most prominent thing in this novel is naturalism. It becomes very important because the system of writing in this novel is different. It applies objectivity and detachment of its study of human being (Campbell, 2003).

The researcher decides to take *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* as her primary source because this novel is the perfect example to give a clear

depiction or illustration about naturalistic novel. The system of writing in this novel offers something new and different from the others; it gives an authentic depiction of the setting and the characters.

“*Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* was acclaimed as the first dark flower of American naturalism, a novel which emphasizes the oppressiveness of the slum environment and focuses on the basic drives of hunger, sex, and fear...” (Bassan, 1967: 2). It ensures the researcher of taking this novel as her research object. This novel can be the best example to show the readers about the system of naturalism.

In analyzing this novel, the researcher uses structuralism and genre theory to be her basic guidance. Structuralism is the idea of system. It is a matter of unity. There are some elements in a novel which cannot stand alone. In other words, they influence each other. An element needs the other elements to produce a whole story. That is the reason why the researcher decides to use structuralism to be her guidance. The researcher wants to show the readers that there are some aspects in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* which make this novel categorized as a naturalistic novel. Naturalism has some aspects and they relate each other. The analysis of this research focuses on two cases. The first case is showing to the readers about some aspects of naturalism that make this novel belongs to a naturalistic novel. The second one is giving more information about how far this novel can fulfill the requirements of the naturalistic genre.

C. Research Objectives

1. To find some aspects of naturalism in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*.
2. To prove and to give information to the readers about how far this novel fulfills the requirements of the naturalistic genre.

D. Research Significance

1. Academically
 - a. Hopefully this thesis can give a deeper insight about the study of naturalism, especially the aspects of naturalism toward the work of literature itself.
 - b. It is hoped that the study will be a further reference and give better understanding on the use and the application of structuralism in analyzing a literary work.
 - c. It is also hoped that a deeper and broader understanding of naturalistic genre will be facilitated by this research study.
2. Practically
 - a. The analysis of the aspects of naturalism in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* can be able to motivate the readers in general to understand the various range of novels.
 - b. The analysis of the aspects of naturalism in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* can become the additional information for the readers who want to explore more about naturalism which appear in the novel.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the relationship between structuralism and literature as the underlying theory for applying structuralist approach. The researcher also presents the history of naturalism to get a comprehension on the basic problem of the research which lies on the writing system in this novel that makes *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* categorized as a naturalistic novel. It is important to tell the readers because it will help them easily understand about naturalism. A brief explanation about the differences between naturalism and realism is also included as an attempt to make the readers understand and to get deeper information about the aspects of naturalism. It is the central topic for this research since the researcher decided to explore the naturalism aspects in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. Stephen Crane's background is presented at glance since Crane's view about the poor is very important in creating his character. The researcher also presents some previous research studies as the research references for this research. Finally, the researcher presents framework of thinking which is used to arrange the idea of analyzing the novel.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Structuralism

In analyzing the novel, the researcher uses structuralist approach. According to Abrams, in approaching a literary work, “structuralist criticism stands free from poet, audience, and its environment. It describes the literary work as a self-sufficient object”(Abrams, 1981: 87). What Abrams means by the self-sufficient object is a system which consists of inseparable interrelation elements. An element determines the identity of the others and vice versa. Furthermore, in structuralist criticism, a literary product should be analyzed and judged by intrinsic criteria such as complexity, coherence, equilibrium, integrity and the interrelationships of its component elements. Therefore, from the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that actually the idea of structuralism is the idea of system. The individual works, the literary genres, and the whole of literature are also related systems.

Structuralists view a literary work as a totality which is built coherently by its builder elements. In another side, “the structure of a literary work can be regarded as an arrangement, firmness, and depiction of all elements and materials which shaping a unity” (Abrams, 1981: 68). Each element cannot stand alone without the other elements. An element needs the other elements to produce a whole story.

Burhan Nugiyantoro states in his book *“Teori Pengkajian Fiksi”* (1995), that structuralist approach aims to explain as clearly and accurately as possible the functions and relationships among many elements of a literary work which produce the whole story. The important thing is to show how the elements relate to each other. Structuralism itself is a way of thinking about the world which is predominantly concerned with the perceptions and description of structures. Structuralism claims that the nature of every element in any given situation has no significance by itself, and in fact is determined by all the other elements involved in that situation.

The structure of literary works is also heading to the relationship among the elements. They influence each other and they make a unity. Each element can be very meaningful and important after having connection with the other elements as well as its contribution towards the story or play. Structuralism can be seen as one of literary approaches which give more attention on the relationship among the elements involving in a certain work. In another side, according to Hawkes (1978), “structuralism is basically about how we see the world as a formative link not as a formative thing. An element in a system of structure will have a meaning after getting a link with the others.” Thus, basically the analysis of structuralism purposes to elaborate accurately the function and the relationship among the elements of literary works.

For many readers, form and structure are familiar. They do not read literature to learn about form and structure, but actually strengthen the experience of reading. “Form is inevitable. Art can not do without form” (Bertens, 2008: 41). No matter how life like a novel or a movie may seem, it is the end product of countless decisions involving form. All elements of a text are interconnected. The various functions of these elements and the relations between them constitute a structure.

The researcher decides to take the structuralist approach for her analysis because of the main idea of structuralism that emphasizes upon the relationship among the component of a literary work. The researcher thinks that naturalism is also a system. There must be some characteristics which make it different with the other systems. It is just like the idea of structuralism which emphasizes more in the relationship among the elements. In this research, the researcher tries to elaborate some aspects of naturalism that appear in *Maggie, A Girl of the Streets* in order to show the readers that those aspects relate each other and they make a unity. They are gathering together, making a system; that is naturalism.

2. Structuralism in Literature

In literary theory, structuralist criticism relates literary texts to a larger structure, which may be a particular genre, a range of intertextual connections, a model of a universal narrative structure, or a system of

recurrent patterns or motives. Structuralism argues that there must be a structure in every text. Everything that is written seems to be governed by specific rules. Like new criticism, structuralism concentrates on elements within literary works without focusing on historical, social, and biographical influences.

Structuralism is a way of thinking about the world which is predominantly concerned with the perceptions and description of structures. Structuralism claims that the nature of every element in any given situation has no significance by itself, and in fact is determined by all the other elements involved in that situation. “The full significance of any entity cannot be perceived unless and until it is integrated into the structure of which it forms a part”(Hawkes, 1978: 11). Structuralists believe that all human activity is constructed, not natural or essential. Consequently, it is the systems of organization that are important. Everything that human being do is always a matter of selection within a given construct.

According to Northrop Frye, “literature itself formed such a system” (1983: 91). In fact, it is not just a random collection of history writings; if the readers examine it closely, they can see that it works by certain objective laws, and criticism can become systematic by formulating them. These laws are the various modes, archetypes, myths and genres by which all literary works are structured. “A literary work,

like any other product of language, is a construct, whose mechanism can be classified and analyzed like the objects of any other science.” (Eagleton, 1983: 106).

Structuralists seem to have unearthed a rather more solid object of investigation. The role of literary criticism is not primarily to make interpretative or evaluative statements but to step back and examine the logic of such statements, to analyze what they are up to, what codes and models they are applying, when they make them (Eagleton, 1983).

To engage in the study of literature, Jonathan Culler has argued that “the applying of structuralism can advance one’s understanding of the conventions and operations of an institution, a mode of discourse” (Eagleton, 1983: 124).

Structuralists see literature as a thing that involves too much subjectivism. Structuralism is teaching and studying not so much ‘literary works’ but the ‘literary system’. Structuralists identify and interpret literary works in the first place by exploring the whole system of codes; genres and conventions (Eagleton, 1983).

3. Genre Theories

Theory of genre is a principle of order. It classifies literature and literary history not by time or place (period or national language) but by specifically literary types of organization or structure. The word genre

comes from the French (and originally Latin) word for 'kind' or 'class'. At the first glance, genres are classes of texts. “There has never been a literature without genres; it is a system in constant transformation, and historically speaking the question of origins cannot be separated from the terrain of the genres themselves” (Duff, 2000: 197). The term is widely used in literary theory, media theory, and more recently linguistics, to refer to a distinctive type of text. Literary works have been classified as belonging to general types which are variously defined. In literature, the broadest division is between poetry, prose and drama, within which there are further divisions, such as historical and romance within the category of novel. It is hard enough to find texts which are exceptions to any given definition of a particular genre. It is difficult to make clear-cut distinctions between one genre and another. “A specific genre tends to be easy to recognize but difficult to define. An individual text within a genre is rarely ever has all of the characteristic features of the genre.” (Fowler, 1989: 215).

A genre can embody certain values and ideological assumptions. For instance, “texts within genres embody the moral values of a culture”(Konigsberg, 1987: 144-5). Structuralists and feminist theorists, among others, have focused on the way in which generally defined structures may operate to construct particular ideologies, values and to encourage reassuring and conservative interpretations of a given text

(Casey, 1993). From the perspective of many recent commentators, genres first and foremost provide frameworks within which texts are produced and interpreted. Genre provides an important frame of reference which helps readers to identify, select, and interpret texts.

Every genre positions those who participate in a text of that kind: as interviewer or interviewee, as listener or storyteller, as a reader or a writer, as a person interested in political matters, as someone to be instructed or as someone who instructs; each of these positioning implies different possibilities for response and for action. Each written text provides a reading position for readers, a position constructed by the writer for the ideal reader of the text (Kress, 1988). Thus, the assumptions about the ideal reader include their attitudes towards the subject matter and often their class, age, gender and ethnicity. A genre defines as “a kind of text that derives its form from the structure of a (frequently repeated) social occasion, with its characteristic participants and their purposes” (Kress, 1988: 183).

There is a system in a genre. That is a set of genres which is understood to form a coherent system of some kind; or a theoretical model that offers a comprehensive list of genres and an explanation of the relation between them (Duff: 2000).

4. Naturalism

a. The History of Naturalism

Naturalism began in the late nineteenth century in France in attempt. It was a concept developed in detail by French author Emile Zola but inspired by Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. Zola's philosophy was based on an objective and experimental presentation of human life, also known as determinism, that is, human motivation and behavior were absolutely determined by environmental influences, such as social or economic conditions. He aimed to dissect human behavior and to expose the real forces at play.

“Fiction, Zola believed, should above all be truthful rather than polite, amusing, or ennobling and truth was achieved by depicting life in accord with scientific laws and methods. Science, to Zola, was thus a form of faith, since he believed he was using its ideals and methods to achieve a more truthful account of the human condition.” (Pizer, 1993: 18)

In America, naturalism grew in 1880's. There were two factors that governed the growth of American naturalism. The first is Calvinism. The Calvinist believes in their inscrutable God and their doctrine of original sin was weakening by the impact of the Enlightenment. In the period of Enlightenment, people believe that science and reason would advance human progress. “Scientist presented scientific principles played by the force of nature that happen in man life. Scientist metamorphosed the absolute God of Puritans into the rationalist view of the universe that was

directed by the forces of nature”(Norton, 1974: 261). The second governing factor in the emergence of American naturalism was the moral sterility of the undisciplined material and political growth. In 1880’s, the social and economic condition of America was getting worse.

“After 1880, however, a growing spirit of skepticism, the spiritual unrest and disturbed religious faith, was reflected in the changing economic thought and morality of America and in the deterministic attitudes of intellectuals and writers.” (Bradley, 1962: 43)

The gap between the rich and the poor was getting wider and the condition was becoming worse. This condition strengthened the note of pessimistic determinism that increased into the 19th century when American naturalism developed. American naturalism developed broadly in two directions, one examining the social and political dynamics of American urban life and the other examining the biological aspects of deterministic thought. Although its origin was European, naturalism was an important movement in American literature. While it is strongly associated with realism in depicting the surface reality, naturalism is more than a literary technique because of the involvement of determinism for the basic concept. “Naturalism is a literary movement derived from realism, but it is not only to depict real life but also to probe deeper than the surface. Due to this, naturalistic writings often depict pessimistic determinism” (Cuizon, 2009).

b. Naturalism and Realism

Before going to the explanation about the aspects of naturalism, the researcher wants the readers to look first at realism because it came first chronologically. Then, they have to look at naturalism, which happened later. Thus, the readers can see the differences between realism and naturalism.

According to Dr. doCarmo's notes on realism and naturalism (2010), realism tries hard to present the world as it really is. The way, for instance, a photograph might capture it. This concern with delivering plain and simple truth leads realists to fill their works with details drawn from everyday life or facts. The facts can be about domestic life, families, history, politics, geographical places, business and finance, whatever. The realists fill their works with facts to bolster the reader's feeling that the place is just like the world they live in. Before the realists' time, most characters in American literature are simply expected to speak the Queen's English, like good gentlemen and ladies. In the realists' period, the writers let the American characters speak in various types of American English. Realists have to have an excellent ear to make their characters sound like real American.

Naturalism is not, however, synonymous with or even really a subtype of realism. In realism, characters have at least some degree of free will, which they are able to exercise to affect their situations; naturalism

assumes humans have little if any control over what happens. In naturalistic works, which tend to stress either biological or socioeconomic determinism, things happen to people, who are at the mercy of a variety of external and internal forces as if they were marionettes whose movements are entirely determined by forces beyond their control (Ray, 2003). From the description, the researcher has an assumption that naturalism wants to present an almost photographically accurate version of real life, like what realism has done. It is full of facts and details about an everyday world. “Naturalism was the acceptance of a particular technique of presenting human life in fiction. The literary naturalists were also fighting for the right to tell the truth about society”(Thorp, 1960: 143).

Naturalism's central belief, in fact, is that human beings are at the mercy of uncontrollable larger forces that originate both inside and outside them. These forces might include some of our more animal drives, such as the need for food, sex, shelter, social dominance, etc. These forces might include the natural environment, the man-made environment, or finance, industry, and the economy in the external side. Naturalists have desire to show how larger forces control and manipulate people. “Naturalism is sometimes claimed to be an even more accurate picture of life than is realism” (Abrams, 1988: 152-4).

Realism portrays things the way they might appear to be, while naturalism shows a deterministic view of a person's life and actions.

Realism shows that a person's decision is based upon his response to the situation, whereas naturalism concludes that a person's decision is predetermined by natural forces that make him act in a certain way. Though naturalism and realism are often defined as the same, but actually naturalism differs from realism in adding pessimistic determinism (Bruce, 2010).

“Naturalism is an outgrowth of realism” (Cuizon, 2009). Naturalism is an extension or continuation of Realism with the addition of pessimistic determinism. George J. Becker states that naturalism is different from realism. Naturalism has its own ideology which makes it different from realism. “... no more than an emphatic and explicit philosophical position taken by some Realist ... (that position being one of) pessimistic, materialistic determinism” (1984: 27).

For naturalistic writers, human beings are characters which can be studied through their relationship with their surroundings. Through this objectivity of human beings, naturalistic believed that the laws behind the forces that govern human lives might be studied and understood. They study human beings governed by instinct and passion as well as the way in which the characters' lives are governed by forces of heredity and environment. Although they use the techniques of accumulating detail by the realist, the naturalist have a specific object in mind when they choose the segment of reality that they wish to convey (Pizer, 1984).

Furthermore, “naturalism has several tensions that clarify from realism or the other concepts” (Prior, 1984: 12). It means that naturalism has its own aspects. There must be something that makes it different from the other concepts. Pizer (1984), in his valuable study, suggests the following specific changes in subject matter and characterization which help in defining naturalism as different from realism.

1) The subject matter

- a) The subject matter deals with those raw and unpleasant experiences which reduce characters to “degrading” behavior in their struggle to survive. These characters are mostly from the lower middle or the lower classes. They are poor, uneducated, and unsophisticated.
- b) The milieu is the commonplace and the unheroic; life is usually the dull round of daily existence. But the naturalist discovers those qualities in such characters usually associated with the heroic or adventurous – acts of violence and passion leading to desperate moments and violent death. The suggestion is that life on its lowest is not as simple as it seems to be.
- c) There is discussion of fate and hubris that affect a character; generally the controlling force is society and the surrounding environment.

2) The concept of a naturalistic character

- a) Characters are conditioned and controlled by environment, heredity, chance, or instinct; but they have compensating humanistic values which affirm their individuality and life – their struggle for life become heroic and they maintain human dignity.
- b) The naturalists attempt to represent the intermingling in the life of the controlling forces and individual worth. They do not dehumanize their characters.

After reading the passage, the researcher concludes that naturalistic movement in literature was a shift from writing about people in a realistic manner, into writing about people from the perspective that there is no free will; and that human thoughts, ideas and actions are not chosen but predetermined by heredity and environment. Naturalistic writers study human beings as creatures of instinct, and write novels that illustrate man's inherently animalistic nature.

c. The Aspects of Naturalism

Based on the Donald Pizer's theory of naturalism and the information that the researcher got from a journal in "proquest" by Xiaofen Zhang on November 8th 2011, there are some aspects or characteristics of naturalism. They are determinism, pessimism, detachment from the story (objectivity), and unpredictable ending.

1) Determinism

One of the characteristics of naturalism is determinism. This is the vital principle of naturalism. Naturalism is a doctrine that holds to the philosophy of determinism. It conceives as man is controlled by his instinct or passion or by his social and economic environment and circumstances (Hart, 1956: 517). It should be reserved to designate a literary movement in the late nineteenth century scientific thought.

“From Newton it gains a sense of mechanistic determinism; from Darwin it gains a sense of biological determinism; from Marx it gains a view of history as a battle ground of vast economic and social forces; from Freud it gains a view of determinism of the inner and sub consciousness; from Taine it gains a view of literature as a product of deterministic forces; from Conte it gains a view of social and environmental determinism.” (Holman, 1980: 286).

Determinism is a belief where characters do not have free will. Since human's life is controlled by his instinct or his passion or by his social and economic environment and circumstance, man is really not free and he is not able to determine his fate. All determinists believe in the existence of the will, but the will is often enslaved on account of different reasons. The strength of external forces (society, environment, and nature) and the internal forces (instinct and passion) that completely control man's life are believed to be the power of nature. Naturalists believe that men's choices play little or no part in

determining what happens to them since their decisions are overwhelmed by natural and social forces (Shipley, 1962).

To emphasize determinism in a man life, animal imagery is usually used in naturalism. Scully Bradley said that “man is fundamentally an animal without free will” (1962: 64). Animal’s act is driven only by its instinct or environment. In the animal life, there is no moral value. Their life is not divided into good and evil, but strong and weak. The strong animal will have more chances to live longer than the weak one. This statement seems to happen in man life, one who can survive is one who is stronger than the other.

“Determinism is basically the opposite of the notion of free will. For determinism, the idea that individual characters have a direct influence on the course of their lives is supplanted by a focus on nature or fate. Human beings are living in natural environment like animals. They can react toward the exterior and interior forces but they are helpless before these forces.” (Xianghua, 1989: 528)

Determinism is a belief where characters do not have free will. They are controlled by the external force and internal force. These two forces are influential in people’s life. The forces can be easily found in a slum area. The slum environment is always poor and dirty. People out there always quarrel each other. The environment in a slum area is very bad. Perhaps, it is impossible to have a good life in this condition. It may shape bad effects to the people at there because they have to face the ugliness of the place they live.

2) Pessimism

Another characteristic of naturalism is pessimism. Based on the third edition of *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary* (2008), pessimism means a feeling that a bad things are more likely to happen than good things. Pessimism comes from the latin word *pessimus* (worst); it means a state of mind in which one perceives life negatively. Very often, one or more characters will continue to repeat one line or phrase that tends to have a pessimistic connotation, sometimes emphasizing the inevitability of death. As man acts have no part in changing their fate, they seem to be forced in tendency to believe that the worst thing is more likely to happen.

According to Arthur Schopenhauer (1969), pessimism comes from his elevating of will above reason as the mainspring of human thought and behavior. Schopenhauer pointed to motivators such as hunger, sexuality, the need to care for children, and the need for shelter and personal security as the real sources of human motivation. The perfect example can be taken from the condition in a slum area. Everything can happen in there. Quarreling and fighting are things that happened almost everyday. It sounds common for them who live in a slum area because they always face this condition in their environment even in their own home. Family is the basic component, especially for children, in shaping their characters. It will determine how strong they

can handle problems in this life. If the members of a family do not live in harmony, it influences the children's mental condition. Many parents do not realize that their children need a shelter and security to protect them from delinquencies. Parents must create a comfortable home for their children. Parents must not show their problems to their children because this situation automatically will influence their mental condition. Children will think that their home is not safe. They feel pessimistic with their own home. There are no hopes in it. Finally they try to find a place which can make them safe.

The pessimistic attitude towards life is the product of determinism. Men acts are meaningless because their destiny seems to be shaped by blind forces which they could not control. As a result, people come to a state of having lost of hopes. Hofstede (1997) states that:

“The pessimistic version maintains that people are what they are conditioned to be; this is something over which they have no control. Human beings are passive creatures and do whatever their culture tells them to do. This explanation leads to behaviorism that locates the causes of human behavior in a realm that is totally beyond human control.”

Everybody's life will always be complicated. There are a lot of life obstacles. Once people are surrounded with so much happiness in their life but sometimes they have to face unexpected things that are beyond their control. There will be some choices when people are falling

down. Those choices will determine their life. It can be good or bad depending on their decision. Many people will be stress if they are faced with so much complicated things. They tend to find something funny or entertaining that hopefully can reduce their burden like alcohol or drugs. They hope that those things can help them forget or perhaps end their problems. It is often that their problems will ruin themselves and lead them into desperation. This stage will be very risky because they cannot think, just following their instinct and ignoring the moral values. Environment is also important in determining our life because life is determined by environment.

3) Detachment of the Story (Objectivity)

Another characteristic of literary naturalism is detachment from the story or objectivity. Objectivity refers to the presentation of characters and plot in a literary work without overt comment or judgment by the author. Ray (2003: 312) states that:

“Objectivity is the opposite of subjectivity, in which the personal opinions and emotions of the author are evident and even paramount. Writers attempting to achieve objectivity try to suppress their personal feelings and opinions in order to present the most impersonal, neutral view possible.”

Naturalists often try to maintain a tone that will be experienced as objective. They present themselves as an objective observer, similar to scientist taking note of what he or she sees. Of course, no human being

can ever be truly objective, but by detaching from the story an author can achieve objectivity. Also, a naturalist will sometimes achieve detachment by creating nameless characters. It focuses on the plot and what happens to the character, rather than the characters themselves. The naturalistic writers aim to make their stories as close as possible to the reality.

Everything must be told in detail and it must be presented in transparent words. For the naturalists, it is the duty of the writer to present to the reader the reality without illusion, to offer a scientific, detached view of it rather than to adorn or mislead or simply please the reader. "Naturalism is a manner and method of composition by which the author portrays 'life as it is' in accordance with the philosophic theory of determinism" (Ahnebrink: 1961). The naturalists should make the readers understand the true condition of a certain story or place. "Naturalism in writing is all about depicting believable reality in the story" (Cuizon' 2009). It is their duty to make the readers feel like they experience it by themselves. It is hard but that is the purpose of naturalism, to give a truly depiction to the readers about a certain place or condition.

4) Unpredictable Ending

Another common characteristic in naturalism is unpredictable ending at the end of the story although it does not always spell happy ending for the main character. Naturalistic fiction also attracts many readers because of its sensationalism, “terrible things must happen to the characters of the naturalistic tale” (Norris, 1896). Equally, there tends to be in naturalist novels and stories a strong sense that nature is indifferent to human struggle. In a naturalistic novel, the ending is completely unpredictable. The author leads the readers in one direction at the beginning and in the middle ultimately drifting towards a completely unexpected course.

d. Naturalism in American Literature

In the United States, the genre is associated principally with writers such as Abraham Cahan, Stephen Crane, Ellen Glasgow, David Graham Phillips, John Steinbeck, Jack London, Edith Wharton, and most prominently Frank Norris, and Theodore Dreiser. Evolution Theory of Charles Darwin provides the greatest influence to naturalistic writers. That is why stories from naturalistic writers mostly about the view that one's environment determines a person's character (Cuizon, 2009). It is important to clarify the relationship between American literary naturalism with France naturalism that flourished in France at the end of the 19th

century. French naturalism, as exemplified by Emile Zola, can be regarded as a programmatic, well-defined and coherent theory of fiction that self-consciously rejected the notion of free will. Many of the American naturalists were heavily influenced by Zola.

“The fiction of the first generation of American Naturalists suggests the ways in which Zola and the naturalistic movement were absorbed and maintained in American literary expression. The work of Crane, Norris, and Dreiser in the 1890s has many of the obvious characteristics of Zoalesque naturalism. These writers also depict contemporary middle and lower class life free from superficial notions of the ideal and supernatural as controlling forces in experience, and they also find man limited by the violent and irrational within society.” (Pizer, 1993: 19).

Stephen Crane is considered to be one of the most prominent literary naturalists in American literature. American naturalist authors strive to be objective in their works. Their characters are portrayed as victims of their environments and circumstances. Naturalists emphasize the deterministic nature of human life. In other words, men's fate is dictated by some factors rather than their own free will. People may try to do better, but they are small and ineffectual compared with the natural environment. Characters in naturalist literature are deeply impacted by hereditary and environmental factors. Naturalist philosophy held that people are trapped by their environment and are powerless to change it. Naturalist writers attempt to imitate the dialect, actions, and thoughts of real people. The primary goal of the late nineteenth-century American naturalists was not to demonstrate the overwhelming and oppressive

reality of the material forces present in our lives. Their attempt was to represent the intermingling in life of controlling forces and individual worth. The naturalists do not dehumanize man (Pizer, 1984).

Many American naturalist novels focus on poor characters living in industrialized or industrializing cities. Similar to American realists, naturalist authors do not attempt to make poverty appear glamorous to the readers. On the contrary, it is maintaining objectivity. American naturalists are not shy away from depicting the daily horrors of life in extreme poverty.

B. Previous Research Studies

In order to gain authenticity of this research, the researcher found four previous research findings related to this research in analyzing the same topic. However, each previous research finding has significant differences to this research.

The first research is *The Elements of Naturalism In Theodore Dreiser's Jennie Gerhardt* by Imelda Gustia from Universitas Sumatra Utara (2010). In that research, Gustia discusses some elements which commonly appear in naturalistic novels. The elements are determinism (where the characters of the story are powerless in changing their fate), objectivism, inability to handle sex desires, wish to be wealthy and famous, and surprising twist (tragic ending). The focus of this research is almost the same as the researcher's; that is to

prove that one novel belongs to the genre of naturalistic novel but the difference is in the object of the research (main source). In this case, Gustia uses *Jennie Gerhardt* by Theodore Dreiser as her primary source while in this study; the researcher uses Crane's *Maggie: A girl of the Streets* as her primary source. The sources are different, and then the discussion will be different as well.

The second research is *Naturalism as Reflected Stephen Crane's Short Story "The Open Boat"* by Erni Yusriana (2001) from Universitas Negeri Sebelas Maret (UNS). This research is a kind of library research. The main data are taken from Stephen Crane's short story "The Open Boat". The purpose of the research is to find out how naturalism aspects are reflected in Stephen Crane's short story "The Open Boat". To come to that purpose, Erni applies the structuralism theory to analyze the problem. Besides, she also applies the naturalism aspects based on Vernon Louis Parrington's idea. Through the analysis, it is found that there are some naturalism aspects in the element of the short story of "The Open Boat". The naturalism aspects found in Stephen Crane's short story of "The Open Boat" are frankness, objectivity, and philosophy of determinism.

The third research is *The Aspect of Naturalism in Stephen Crane's Maggie: A Girl of the Street (Characterization and Theme)* by Dicky Agus Handoko from Sanata Dharma University (1998). The title sounds the same, but the focus of the research is absolutely different. He focuses in the

interrelationship between the aspect and the main character through characterization. Besides, he also concerns in the interrelationship between the aspect and the theme of the novel. From some aspects of naturalism, he just focuses in the determinism aspect. It is a belief where characters do not have free will. He thinks that it has a contribution in shaping the character of Maggie. It also reveals its significance to the theme of the story, namely destiny as the victim of determinism. While in this study, the researcher tries to prove that *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* is truly a naturalistic novel by giving or pointing some aspects of naturalism, not just focus on the characterization like what Dicky did.

The fourth one is a thesis by Rivina from Sanata Dharma University (2005) entitled *Determinism as an Aspect of Naturalism reflected in the Main Character's Love Life in Thomas Hardy's the well-beloved*. In the research, Rivina focuses on the aspect of determinism which appears in Thomas Hardy's the well-beloved. She focuses on one of the aspects of naturalism; that is determinism, while the researcher of this study is not only focuses on determinism but also focuses on the other aspects of naturalism like pessimism, objectivity, and surprising twist. The primary source is different and the data will be different too.

C. Biography of Stephen Crane

Stephen Townley Crane was born on November 1st 1871 in Newark, New Jersey, into the large family of Mery Helen Peck (1827-1891) and Jonathan Townley Crane (1819-1880). During his first ten years his family lived in Jersey City. The family moved from Bloomington, and Patterson, New Jersey, and finally in Port Jervis, New York, which giving him the experiences of small-city and small-town life which he utilized in his Stories. In 1880 his father died, and after several removals, the family settled in 1882 at Asbury Park, a New Jersey resort town. The home is now preserved as a museum. There was an older brother, Townley Crane, ran a news-reporting agency, and gave Stephen Crane his first newspaper experience, as a reporter of vocation news. Stephen Crane attended school at nearby Pennington Academy and latter at the Hudson River Institute, a military academy at Claverack, New York. His abilities were then chiefly observable on the baseball diamond, and his apprenticeship on small-town sand lots and at preparatory school led, in collage, to brief athletic distinction. He brought his collage days to an end, and relieved his family of a financial burden that they could not sustain. Crane was apparently a born writer, and he turned to newspaper work as the natural and expedient means to earn a living. While in collage he had sold sketches to the Detroit free press and during the summers he had written news for his brother. However, in the three years from 1892 until the publication of *The Badge of Courage* he experienced the professional

difficulty and economic hardship. He was simply not adapted to doing the factual reporting of routine assignments then of the cub newsmen. While still in college, during two days before Christmas, 1891, he had written the first draft of *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, but newspaper reporting was something else. Editors were not impressed by news stories in which sense impressions and atmospheric touches triumphed over factual detail. It shows Maggie as a simple, ignorant girl bullied by her drunken mother, delivered to a seducer by her brother, driven by the seducer into prostitution and, finally, to suicide. In this free-lance experience he came to know the mean streets and the poverty-ridden slums of New York and the adjacent New Jersey cities; indeed, himself very poor, he lived for several years in such places. He had not found a publisher for Maggie, now rewritten, and in 1893 he borrowed seven hundred dollars from his brother and paid for private printing. One of his friends helped him find markets for his sketches. Finally, Maggie was regularly published in 1896 (Merrimen, 2007).

D. Background of Crane's *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*

Stephen Crane was one of the United States foremost naturalists in the late 1800's. Stephen Crane's first novel, *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* is claimed as the first dark flower of American naturalism. The story centers on Maggie Johnson, a pretty young woman who struggles to survive the brutal environment of the Bowery, a New York City slum, at the end of the

nineteenth century. Crane had to publish his novel himself because no editor was willing to take a risk on a novel that seemed both crass and disturbingly pessimistic about American society and human nature. This novel is the drawing of Cranes' personal experience. He described the rough environment that persisted in the slum area. Crane personalizes a large tragedy that affected and reflected American society as a whole. He attempted to portray children raised without guidance from their parents. Maggie blossomed in a corrupt world. She was unable to escape from her society. Crane uses an observation technique to show the natural law of the universe. Crane's views of the poor affects him in creating his characters. Because of his strong naturalist views and the biographical details of his own life, he is able to create his character, Maggie, from a fictional literary interpretation into the essential example of a product of her environment.

Crane spent a great deal of time in the Bowery of lower Manhattan gathering material for his first novel. Like a research scientist accumulating data, Crane wanted to learn as much as he could about life for the impoverished, mostly immigrant residents. As much as possible, Crane wants the readers believe that they are listening to the residents of the Bowery, not reading an author's work. Writing from his own experiences in the Bowery, Crane writes about family life, interpersonal relationships, and basic life choices. *Maggie* was unusual for the time in that it perfectly reproduced the vulgar dialect of the persons portrayed. Crane portrayed the poverty exactly as

it was. Like many of his fellows of American novelists, Crane began his career as a journalist, and he continued to travel and report on international stories for the remainder of his career. His total contributions to the body of literature were relatively small, as he died before his thirtieth birthday.

E. Conceptual Framework

A novel is a kind of literary work beside prose, poetry, short story, or drama. As a literature work, a novel is also an imitation of life which the content can be various. It can be about experiences of life, opinions, problems or conflicts. Everything can be shared through literature, especially novels. Therefore, there is a system in every novel. The system itself contains many elements which are influencing to one another. The content in a novel is transferred through written words or text form. Every text has a class called genre. However, naturalism is one of the literature genres.

There is a claim that *Maggie: A girl of the Streets* by Stephen Crane belongs to the genre of naturalism. It depicts the poor living conditions of the lower classes. This novel forces the readers to look at the strength of one's environment in influencing someone's action. Considering those reasons, the researcher is interested to reveal the aspects of naturalism in *Maggie: A girl of the Streets* in order to prove that this novel is truly a naturalistic novel. Based on the theory, there are some aspects of naturalism; determinism, pessimism, detachment of the story (objectivity), and unpredictable ending. After

elaborating the aspects of naturalism in *Maggie: A girl of the Streets*, the researcher invites the readers to know about how far this novel can fulfill the requirements of the naturalistic genre. It is hoped that the readers can lose their hesitation about the genre of this novel and ensure them to take this novel as the example of a naturalistic novel for a further literature study.

As a content analysis research, this research applies framework of thinking. The framework of thinking of this research can be seen in the diagram as follow:

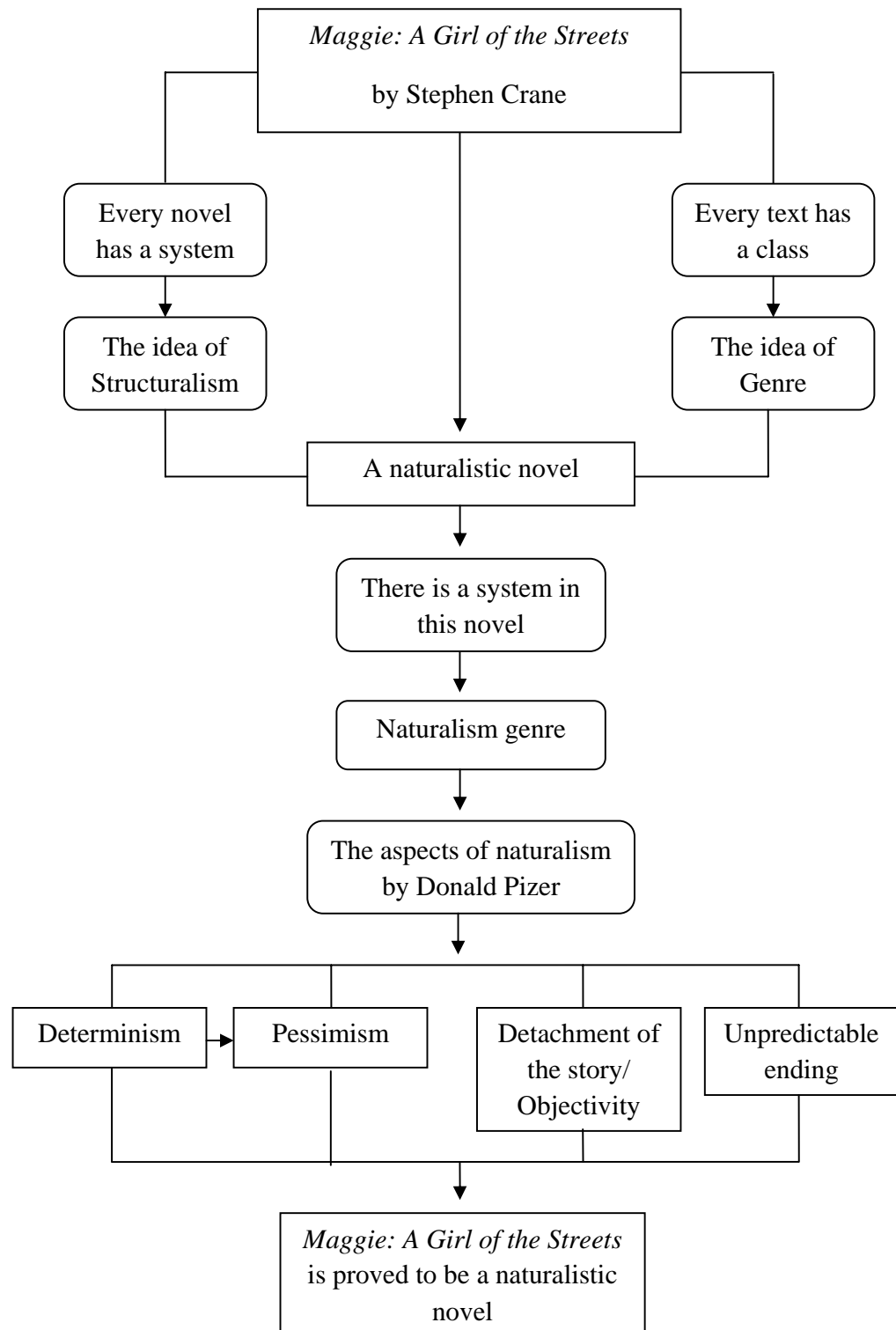


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the steps how this research was conducted. It begins with the discussion of the research design, followed by object of the research, data source, techniques of data collecting, techniques of data analysis, and analytical construct.

A. Research Design

This study is a descriptive qualitative. According to Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong, 2001: 3), “the qualitative method is a research procedure which produces descriptive data; people own written and spoken words and observable behaviors”. The objects of this study are described in words instead of numbers and measures as in quantitative one. This study employs a content analysis technique in analyzing the data. Mayring (2000: 5) in defining qualitative content analysis states that:

Qualitative content analysis defines itself within this framework as an approach of empirical, methodological controlled analysis of texts within their context of communication, following content analytical rules and step by step model, without rush quantification.

Such a technique follows certain procedure to explore the word usage through which the researcher wants to discover the messages embodied in the text. Since it is a qualitative research, the procedure used is deductive category application. Deductive category application according to Mayring (2000: 11)

is “deductive category application works with prior formulated, theoretical derived aspects of analysis, bringing them in connection with the text”. They include data, derived from various sources such as observation, documents, and notes in forms of articles, journals or books.

In this research entitled “The Aspect on Naturalism in Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*”, the researcher discovers the meaning embodied in the text. For example, the researcher collected any data related to Stephen Crane as the author of the novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, naturalism and its differences with realism as well as the theory of structuralism and genre. The novel was used to validate the analysis of the novel. These data were used to help the researcher in analyzing the research.

B. Data Type

The data in this research were words, clauses, phrases, sentences and discourses found in Crane’s novel entitled *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. The researcher tries to show to the readers about some aspects of naturalism which makes this novel categorized as a naturalistic novel. The researcher interpreted and analyzed the data by employing relevant perspectives and theories.

C. Data Source

The main source of this research is the novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* published by Harper & Row, New York in 1893. The novel was written by Stephen Crane; he is one of the greatest novelists, short story

writers and poets in American history. Crane has a strong view about naturalism. He is able to portray his character, Maggie, from a fictional literary interpretation into the real example of a product of her environment that remains in the collective imagination of literate humanity. The questions of the research are as follows:

1. What are the aspects of naturalism founded in Stephen Crane's

Maggie: A Girl of the Streets?

2. How far can *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* fulfill the requirements of the naturalistic genre?

The researcher also used some additional references as the supporting information in analyzing the data. To build a coherent background of the research, she read some books as listed on the reference pages that also facilitate her to analyze the research topic comprehensively.

The data of this research were also taken from the articles available on the websites in the internet. The data dealt on aspects of naturalism that appear in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, for example some articles containing the background of the author; Stephen Crane, and the explanation about naturalism in the novel. The objects of the analysis were words, phrases, clauses and sentences expressed in the novel which are closely related to the characteristics of the naturalistic genre.

D. Technique of Data Collecting

1. Research Instrument

The research instrument is a tool or facility used by the researcher in collecting the data (Arikunto, 2002). Therefore, in conducting the research, instrument is very important to get a better research finding. According to Moleong (2001), the researcher is the instrument in a qualitative research. In this study, the researcher herself used her capacity to interpret and analyze the data. The researcher as the first instrument, acted as the planner, data collector, analyst, and result reporter for her research finding.

2. Research Procedure

Basically, the significant way to collect the data in this research was by reading the novel carefully and making notes after that. The comprehensive reading of the novel more than once was done to get the detail information and data relevant to the problem of the research.

The process of data collecting technique consists of five steps, namely careful and comprehensive reading, note taking, data interpreting, describing and categorizing the data.

- a. In this research, firstly, the researcher read Crane's *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* in order to understand the content of the texts.
- b. Secondly, the novel re-read several times more carefully. Besides the activity reading of the novel, comprehensive reading was also

done towards the extrinsic information concerning naturalism and its aspects.

- c. Thirdly, the researcher took notes on the detail issues to be analyzed. Another careful reading was done along with data interpretation.
- d. Fourthly, the data were described further.
- e. Finally, the data were categorized into the units in line with the topic of the discussion. This activity provided an in-depth understanding towards the text itself.

The data were arranged in the tables. The tables were used to record all the data found by the researcher after conducting a series of careful reading activity toward the novel. The data in the tables were interpreted and categorized in the data sheets.

A. Determinism

No.	Thematic Meaning/ Category	Quotation	Page	Code

B. Pessimism

No.	Thematic Meaning/ Category	Quotation	Page	Code

C. Detachment of the Story (objectivity)

No.	Thematic Meaning/ Category	Quotation	Page	Code

D. Unpredictable Ending

No.	Thematic Meaning/ Category	Quotation	Page	Code

Table 1.1

(Data Sheet)

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis which includes gathering and linking the data to find particular phenomena is the important part of qualitative research (Given, 2008: 186). Data analysis is a process of organizing and classifying the data

into a pattern, category and basic unit of analysis. In applying the data analysis technique, Creswell (2009: 185) mentions the six steps namely organizing and preparing the data, reading through all the data, coding the data, giving a description, interrelating description and interpreting the meaning of description.

The six steps that were conducted to analyze the data are explained as follows:

1. Identifying the data from the novel by making some notes.
2. Reading and rereading the whole data and arranging the data into two major topics: the first analysis will be the aspects of naturalism (determinism, pessimism, objectivity, and surprising twist). Second, it will be continued with the discussion about how far the novel can fulfil the requirement of the naturalistic genre.
3. Coding and categorizing the data in the data table into thematic categories related to the aspects of naturalism that appear in the novel.
4. Sorting the data by selecting the relevant data and excluding the irrelevant data. The selected relevant data were classified and interpreted according to its thematic meaning.
5. Making the interrelation between the description of the data and the theory to get the findings based on the objectives; the discussion

about the aspects of naturalism in the novel and how far the novel can fulfil the requirement of naturalistic genre.

6. Finally, making an interpretation of the findings based on researcher's comprehension about the theory.

F. Data Validity

According to Krippendorff (1981: 155), “validity designates that quality of research result which leads one to accept them as indisputable facts”. Regarding validity, Kirk and Miller (1986: 19) state that “validity is the extent to which it gives the correct answer”. In other words, validity is a quality that makes a research accepted as a truth.

In qualitative research, validity is also commonly called trustworthiness. Trustworthiness can be gained when the data confirm four criteria, i.e, credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability (Moleong, 2001: 173).

After passing the process of taking the data related to the research questions, the researcher applies an in-depth observation towards the data again in order to achieve credibility, which is basically the concept of the internal validity that is the quality of validation (Moleong: 2001). The researcher read the text several times carefully until she got the data saturation or she can not find any other significant variation of the data. Finally, the data

were categorized to gain the certainty by using the relevant theories and approach.

To examine the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher applies triangulation and discussion with her friends. According to Moleong (2001: 178), triangulation is a checking technique of the trustworthiness of the data using the other means outside the data to recheck or to compare the data. Thus, the work of the researcher becomes more trustworthy. Triangulation is the way in achieving credibility.

Triangulation is a technique for checking the trustworthiness of data by utilizing something outside the data to verify the data or to compare them (Moleong, 2001: 178). Triangulation assumes that the use of different sources of information will help both to confirm and to improve the clarity or precision, of a research finding (Lewis and Ritchie, 2003: 288). To achieve the credibility of the data the researcher did peer discussion with her colleagues English Language and Literature Study Program, namely Hernita Oktarini and Rena Damar Kristina. The consideration of choosing those two peer viewers was appropriate since they have the same study program and concentration with the researcher. In addition, the data consultation was also done with the researcher's first and second consultants Dr. Widyastuti Purbani, M.A. and Mr. Rachmat Nurcahyo, M.A who are competent in the study of literature.

G. Analytical Construct

The researcher needs to construct an analytical contract in order to help her analyze the data found in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. After exploring the aspects of naturalism, the researcher formulates the data into two parts; category and indicators. The definition of each category and its indicators are presented below:

No.	Category	Indicators
1.	Determinism - A belief where characters do not have free will. The strength of external and internal forces that completely control man's life is believed to be the power of nature.	- There is no free will a. External forces 1). Family condition 2). Environment/circumstance b. Internal forces 1). Passion 2). Instinct
2.	Pessimism - It means a state of mind in which one perceives life negatively. The pessimistic attitude towards life is the product of determinism. Man acts are meaningless and they come to a state of having lost of hopes.	- Having lost of hopes a. Losing Hopes for jobs b. Losing Hopes for love c. Losing Hopes for security d. Losing Hopes for a better future
3.	Detachment of the story/ Objectivity - The presentation of characters and plot in a literary work without overt comment or	a. As close as possible to reality b. Creating nameless characters

	judgment by the author. Sometimes, an author will achieve detachment by creating nameless characters.	
4.	Unpredictable ending - The author leads the readers in one direction at the beginning and in the middle ultimately drifting towards a completely unexpected course.	- Unpredictable ending/ unexpected course

Table 1.2

(Analytical Construct)

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Aspects of Naturalism

This chapter elaborates the findings and discussion of the research. The researcher uses the data to verify and clarify the discussion. This chapter consists of two subtitles: the aspects of naturalism and fulfilment the requirements of the naturalistic genre. The researcher is interested in finding some aspects of naturalism in the novel in order to prove to the readers that it is truly a naturalistic novel.

Stephen Crane, one of the great American naturalists, uses *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* to show his readers about the things that are often just swept under the rug. The world in this novel is dark and violent. People curse one another openly and instigate fights over petty issues. The intense poverty of the populace creates a lack of self-confidence in each individual. They desire power over others. Crane describes the rough and cruel environment that exists in the inner-city. By focusing on the Johnsons, Crane personalizes a large tragedy that affected and reflected American society as a whole. Moreover, the researcher discusses the aspects of naturalism in this chapter.

In the first subtitle, the researcher presents the findings and discussion related to some aspects of naturalism. Meanwhile, the second subtitle,

fulfilment the requirements of the naturalistic genre are presented to answer the second research objective.

1. Determinism

Determinism is a belief where characters do not have free will. They are controlled by external (society, environment, and nature) and internal forces (instinct and passion). This is a concept that deals with one of the most fundamental questions of human nature; man's behavior, thinking, and feeling are driven by something called free will. "Free will is the unique ability that each and every individual possesses that enables him or her to control their action or choose his or her route of action without coercion" (Anglin, 1990). This issue is settled by many thoughtful people by the assumption that all man's behavior, thinking, and feeling are forced by various stimuli upon him. All determinist believe in the existence of the will but the will is often enslaved by different reasons. Human's life in the environment where Maggie lives seems to be controlled by external and internal forces. The strength of instinct and passion determine human rationality and moral responsibility, while the strength of society, environment, and nature obstruct human freedom that controls man's life. As a result, human's life is completely controlled by determinism.

In order to make the discussion understandable, the researcher divides the discussion about determinism into two parts; external and internal forces.

a. The external forces

In this section, the researcher discusses the first part of determinism which is the external force. That force obstructs human freedom that controls human life. In this part, the researcher divides it into two parts; family condition and environment or circumstance.

1) Family Condition

The environment in Rum Alley is very miserable. This miserable thing also happens to Maggie's family; the Johnson's. The life of the family is like a fierce of battle with those around them and among themselves. The story is opened with Jimmie's fight with the children from the Devil's Row. Then, he fights one of the members of his own gang. His father separates them. Later, Maggie mistreats the baby Tommie; Jimmie strikes Maggie; Mrs. Johnson beats Jimmie for fighting. Then Mr. and Mrs. Johnson quarrel. The important point here is that Johnson's world is full of fear, fury, and darkness. It seems like there are no moral laws applicable in their world.

Maggie's parents are drunkard. They are alcoholics. They always have quarrels everyday. The quarrels between husband and wife build a bad atmosphere in their home. In the novel, the readers can see that the violence activities not only happen in their environment but also happen in their family. Mary Johnson, Maggie's mother, always pounds her kids and says bad things to them. It is completely wrong because parents must be a good model for their kids by doing and saying good things. Mary Johnson always pounds her

kids when she is drunk. No matter what happen she always does that. Her husband ever complains about Mary's behavior because he cannot sleep at night if she always makes some noise by pounding her kids.

“Let the kid alone for a minute, will yeh, Mary? Yer allus poundin’ ‘im. When I come home nights I can’t git no rest ‘cause yer allus poundin’ a kid. Let up, d’yeh hear? Don’t be allus poundin’ a kid.” (p. 6)

When Jimmie comes home with his father after he had a fight with some urchins from Devil’s Row, her mother drags him to an unholy sink because she is very angry. Jimmie screams in pain but her mother does not care. Jimmie’s mother is so mean to him.

The mother’s massive shoulders heaved with anger. Grasping the urchin by the neck and shoulder she shook him until he rattled. She dragged him to an unholy sink, and, soaking a rag in water, began to scrub his lacerated face with it. Jimmie screamed in pain and tried to twist his shoulders out of the claps of the huge arms. (p. 6)

Almost all parents in the world will be angry too if they find their children fighting and come home with a bloody face. It is normal and they should be angry, but parents must be wise in delivering their actions toward their children to make them understand that what they did is wrong.

In Johnson’s family, Mary Johnson is the leader. She controls everything; even her husband can do nothing about that. His complains are not respected by his wife. Confidently Mary will hit her husband in front of their children. It seems that she is afraid of nothing. “The woman screamed

and shook her fists before her husband's eyes. The rough yellow of her face and neck flared suddenly crimson. She began to howl." (p. 6)

In the quarrel between husband and wife the woman was victor. The man seized his hat and rushed from the room, apparently determined upon a vengeful drunk. She followed to the door and thundered at him as he made his way downstairs. (p. 7)

The bad atmosphere inside the family influences the mental condition of their children psychologically. Furthermore, the parents even bring their children in the conflict. As a result, the children will never live in peace.

Maggie's house is full with the broken furniture caused by the quarrel between husband and wife and also caused by the action that Mary Johnson had done when she got drunk. When she gets drunk, she destroys everything in her house including chairs, tables and various household utensils.

Her mother drank whiskey all Friday morning. With lurid face and tossing hair she cursed and destroyed furniture all Friday afternoon. When Maggie came home at half-past six her mother lay asleep amid the wreck of chairs and a table. Fragments of various household utensils were scattered about the floor. (p. 21)

By looking at those broken furniture, the researcher can conclude that the family condition is not good. This bad scenery shapes a bad perspective about the truly condition of the Johnson's family. They are perfectly adapted from their cruel living condition.

Sounds of labored breathing came through the broken door-panels. He pushed the door open and entered, quaking. A glow from the fire threw red hues over the

bare floor, the cracked and soiled plastering, and the overturned and broken furniture. (p. 10)

It cannot be called as a house because a house is actually a place where everything can make all the family's members feel comfort, but how the members can feel comfort if there are full of broken furniture on the floor.

... There was a crash against the door and something broke into clattering fragments. Jimmie partially suppresses a yell and darted down the stairway. Below he paused and listened. He heard howls and curses, groans and shrieks. With it all there was the crash of splintering furniture... (p. 10)

Some statements above show the readers that Maggie's family has a contribution in forcing her life to become worst. She does not get any supporting acts from them. Her family does not want to move or change their life. They are stuck in a daily bitter condition without having some efforts to make it better. It is very hard for Maggie to handle all of her problems because she does not get any support not only from her family but also from her environment.

2) Environment/ circumstance

The slum environment of Rum Alley is poor and dirty. People out there always quarrel each other. The environment where Maggie lives is very bad. People are sitting and fighting on the way. The putrefied food is scattered around the street. It is very miserable condition of a living place. It seems impossible for having a good life in such condition. It may shape bad effects

to the people who are living there, especially Maggie, because she has to face the ugliness of the place where she lives everyday.

People in Rum Alley do not care each other. They just maintain their own business. It can be seen when Tommie died.

The babe, Tommie, died. He went away in an insignificant coffin, his small waxen hand clutching a flower that the girl, Maggie, had stolen from an Italian. (p. 12).

This statement shows the readers that the neighbors of the Johnson's do not care of them even when one of the members of their family has died. There is no one who wants to give a little help for them. That is the reason why Maggie has to steal a flower from her Italian neighbor.

From this story, the readers can see that Maggie and her family live in a tenement house. They have a lot of neighbors but they do not care of one another. They live in their own life, ignoring all of the problems which are happening in their surrounding. Such condition really happens in Maggie's life. She feels lonely because not only her parents who do not give her a shelter and protection through all of her problems but also her environment, especially her neighbors, does not support her to pass it. Their neighbors are jeering at the children of Johnson's. They always say bad things to Maggie and her brothers. It shapes a bad reaction for their mental condition.

"An old women opened the door. A light behind her threw a flare on the urchin's face. "Eh, child, what is it dis time? Is yer fader beatin' yer mudder, or yer mudder beatin' yer fader?" (p. 8)

These sentences show that the quarreling between husband and wife in the Johnsons are very familiar in their neighbors. They already know the unstable condition in it. They can hear not only the sound of the crashing furniture but also some bad curses that come from the parent's mouth to their children.

In this novel, it is clearly seen that the Johnson's family do not live in harmony. Maggie's parents always quarrel almost everyday. It gives uncomfortable atmosphere in their home and it affects the mental condition of the children, but this condition does not make the neighbors, in the tenement house, become sympathy to the Johnson's family. Even, they are happy and curious to see the quarreling between the Johnson's.

Curious faces appeared in doorways, and whispered comments passed to and fro. "Ol' Johnson's playin' horse agin" ... Jimmie stood until the noises ceased and the other inhabitants of the tenement had all yawned and shut their doors. (p. 10)

The Rum Alley tenement house do not give even just a little support for the Johnson's, especially for the children. Quarreling inside of the Maggie's family becomes a top topic in the tenement house. They are like spectators who are watching a boxing match. The readers can see in the novel when Mary Johnson comes home in a drunken condition. People in the tenement house are watching her in curious faces. It is like an entertainment for them to watch such condition.

He threw out his left hand and writhed his fingers about her middle arm. The mother and the son began to sway

and struggle like gladiators. “Whoop!” said the Rum Alley tenement house. The hall filled with interested spectators. “Hi, ol’ lady, dat was a dandy! T’ree t’ one on d’ red! Ah, quit yer scrappin’!” (p. 30)

It is really a bad condition because most of the people in the tenement house are interested with the condition. They should be worried with that but they do not. The Johnson’ life becomes the source of entertainment in the Rum Alley tenement. They watch it curiously and they feel disappointed when it is over.

The door of the Johnson home opened and Maggie looked out. Jimmie made a supreme cursing effort and hurled her mother into the room. He quickly followed and closed the door. The Rum Alley tenement swore disappointedly and retired. (p. 30)

The people are living in an unsuitable tenement house. Based on the explanation above, it is suitable with Pizer’s theory. He states that the characters are mostly from the lower, middle or the lower classes. They are poor, uneducated, and unsophisticated. This condition is used to show the readers that the environment and circumstances have a greater power than the people itself. They have a power to force them. That power has the ability to control people. It makes them feel that there is no hope in their life. The people have to accept the reality and they cannot change it. They do not believe in free will because their will is always enslaved by some reasons which are greater than them, like their own environment.

b. The internal forces (passion and instinct)

This part is divided into two sections: passion and instinct. In the first section, the researcher tries to show to the readers that the will, in Maggie, is enslaved by Pete, her lover.

1) Passion

The researcher has told in the previous part that Johnson' family does not live in harmony and their environment does not support them to pass their problems. The biggest influence affects the children especially Maggie as the main character. All of this condition leads Maggie into desperation. She begins to imagine a better life. She does not realize that it is just her unrealistic desire. It is a kind of biological motivation that comes to her mind uncontrollably which pushes her to have an unrealistic hope. Maggie does not understand that it is difficult to enter a new world, which is totally different with her past, without having the ability to maintain the unpredictable consequences.

Accidentally, Maggie meets Pete, one of her brother's friends. Pete and Jimmie are close friends. One day, Pete comes to Jimmie's house and tells tales to Jimmie. Maggie observes Pete and she watches him furtively. Pete's appearance shows that he comes from a higher class than her. He is a man who has a personal superiority. It influences Maggie so much. She thinks that he is a very elegant bartender.

His mannerism stamped him as a man who had a correct sense of his personal superiority. There were valor and contempt for circumstances in the glance of his eye. He waved his hand like a man of the world who dismisses religion and philosophy, and says "Rats!" ... Maggie thought he must be a very "elegant" bartender. (p. 17)

Maggie sympathizes to Pete's story, performance, and appearance. Her admiration towards Pete comes to Maggie every time and everyday. She thinks that Pete is a perfect and an ideal man. Pete is like a medium for her to be the new woman that she dreams. Maggie thinks that by living with Pete, she can change her life and live happily, but it is not as simple as she thinks. She has to face a new situation which is able to push her down if she does not have an enough power to handle it. It is important to think rationally before doing something.

Maggie perceived that here was the ideal man. Her dim thoughts were often searching for far away lands where the little hills sing together in the morning. Under the trees of her dream-gardens there had always walked a lover. (p. 18)

Maggie is very impressed by Pete. She never feels like this before. Everything changes since Pete comes to her life. She thinks that everything will be all right as long as Pete is on her side and loves her with all of his heart. There is nothing in this world that she wants except Pete. The researcher thinks that this is an unrealistic thought. Maggie just follows her passion for the shake of pleasure without concerning the risk. Maggie has become completely dependent on Pete, who has assumed to be the character

of a hero and a savior in her eyes. She always thinks about Pete wherever she is.

... her life was Pete's and she considered him worthy of the charge. She would be disturbed by no particular apprehensions so long as Pete adored her as her now said he did. She did not feel like a bad woman. To her knowledge she had never seen any better. (p. 42)

Her mind is filled with Pete's performance and appearance. Maggie thinks that Pete is her guardian angel who could help her in any condition. It seems like it is just Pete who could help Maggie to pull her back from the angel of death. It is very impossible if people can avoid the angel of death. In fact, Pete is an ordinary man who cannot always help Maggie in every condition. However, Pete has a special place in Maggie's heart and mind. Day by day, she wants Pete even more. In Maggie's life, there is nothing important except Pete. She is addicted to Pete.

To her the earth was composed of hardships and insults. She felt instant admiration for man who openly defied it. She thought that if the grim angel of death should clutch his heart, Pete would shrug his shoulders and say, "Oh, ev'ryt'ing goes." (p. 20)

Pete is the central rotation in Maggie's life. Wherever she goes, whatever she eats, Pete always comes to her mind. Pete is like a golden sun that always lights her way and warms her in any situation. The researcher thinks that the Maggie's imagination is too high. She compares her lovely Pete with the sun. Maggie has an assumption that without Pete, she has no

strength to live her life. It is like plants without the sun ray. Without Pete, Maggie's world is going to stop.

Swaggering Pete loomed like a golden sun to Maggie. He took her to a dime museum, where rows of meek freaks astonished her. She contemplated their deformities with awe and thought them a sort of chosen tribe.
(p. 26)

The struggle of her life rises especially after she compares Pete to herself. From Pete's elegant performance, she is sure that he must have much money to spend and he must have many friends. Pete's job is obliged him to be a kind person in order to be close with his customers. "She thought he must live in a blare of pleasure. He had friends and people who were afraid of him (p. 20)." Maggie feels safe if she is on Pete's side. There is nothing that she must be afraid of. Pete has a power to keep Maggie from the cruel life of a slum environment. His strength can protect her from so many forces which come to her life. It sounds unrealistic because Maggie as an individual cannot always be dependent on somebody else. She has to live her own life. It is exactly the thing that everybody has to do. Maggie must struggle hard if she does not want to be the victim of her own environment and passion. However, in Maggie's mind, Pete is like a knight who is very brave fighting in a battle to save someone that he loves.

Here was a formidable man who disdained the strength of world full of fists. Here was one who had contempt for brass-clothed power; one whose knuckles could ring defiantly against the granite of law. He was a knight.
(p. 19)

Maggie is very happy when Pete often comes to her home and takes her out. Pete takes her to a museum and watches plays. Maggie always gets new spirits in her life after watching the play. Sometimes, she thinks to be a heroine who is always able to overcome her troubles of life, but in reality, overcoming the troubles is not that simple. Everything in a play is set based on the script. The writer of the script can do anything that he or she wants in order to make the story interesting.

Maggie always departed with raised spirits from these melodramas. She rejoiced at the way in which the poor and virtuous eventually overcome the wealthy and wicked. The theater made her think. She wondered if the culture and the refinement she had seen imitated, perhaps grotesquely, by the heroine on the stage, could be acquired by a girl who lived in a tenement house and worked in a shirt factory. (p. 28)

Maggie and Pete attend several melodramatic plays and Maggie comes to identify herself with the heroines on the stage. She wonders if the rise from poverty to wealth, from sadness to joy that she witnesses on the stage would be possible for a girl from the Bowery such as herself. This idea opens her mind to the possibility of a better future, specifically a future in which Pete, in the role of the hero, can provide for her happiness. Her passion to get out from her life in the Rum Alley is strengthened by the theme of the plays. She has been ready to do everything in order to get a better life. She wants to be the heroine of the plays who succeeds in overcoming the troubles and beating the

challenge of life. The story gives Maggie a new spirit of life. It is like a battery which has been recharged.

Maggie really admires Pete and she adores Pete very much. She wants to be with him forever. Maggie's passion towards Pete makes her not to think about what will happen when she is completely in a new situation which is extremely different from her life along this time. It has been told before that Pete's occupation is a bartender. He is obliged to be a kind person in serving his customers. His job makes him close to the luxurious and elegant life. Pete meets a lot of people in a saloon who had money and manners so that he must dress well too.

... Pete's elegant occupation brought him, no doubt into contact with people who had money and manners. It was probable that he had a large acquaintance with pretty girls. He must have great sums of money to spend.
(p. 20)

Pete has a very different life style compared to Maggie. Maggie is just an ordinary girl who does not really care with her appearance. However, since she meets Pete, she starts to be more concern with all her dresses. "As though of Pete came to Maggie's mind, she began to have an intense dislike for all of her dresses. (p. 25)". Maggie is impressed by the elegance of Pete. In this case, Pete is like a mediator for Maggie to be another woman that she dreams of. Maggie's thought to escape from her life is getting stronger. Maggie thinks that everything about high class customs and elegance are very pleasing to

her. She is interested in entering those worlds without considering the risk which might come.

Maggie perceived that Pete brought forth all his elegance and all his knowledge of high class customs for her benefit. Her heart warmed as she reflected upon his condescension. (p. 22)

One day, Maggie and Pete go to a saloon. In the saloon, she sees everything new to her. When she sees Pete accustomed with the situation in the saloon, she thinks that he has come to this place so many times. It makes Maggie feel tinier compared to Pete. “It was obvious that Pete had visited this place many times before, and was very familiar with it. A knowledge of this fact made Maggie feel little and new (p. 22)”. When many women with silk dress appear, Maggie is wondering at the splendor of the costume and loses herself in the calculation of the cost of the silk and laces. She is so impressed with the beauty of the glamour dress.

Maggie’s feeling is reflected in her face because of the greatest moment that she never knows before. She is faced with a new thing in her life and it gives her a different atmosphere which is better than her past life before she meets Pete. She enjoys this kind of pleasure.

Her cheeks were blushing with excitement and her eyes glistening. She drew deep breaths of pleasure. No thoughts of the atmosphere of the collar-and-cuff factory came to her. (p. 24)

It is a new experience for Maggie and she feels strange with the conditions. Behind all of that strangeness, Maggie is very happy. She hopes that one day

she will be a better woman like many women in the saloon. It is just her illogical imagination. Everything that she hopes cannot be real if she just relies on Pete as her medium to be a high class woman.

She began to note with more interest the well-dressed women she met on the avenues. She envied elegance and soft palms. She craved those adornments of person which she saw every day on the street, conceiving them to be allies of vast importance to women. (p. 25)

Her strong passion towards Pete is reflected when she decides to leave her house to live with Pete. At that time, she comes home late from working. Her mother is drunk and mad at her. However, Maggie is waiting for Pete and going with him although she is cursed by Mrs. Johnson, her mother.

The readers can see that Maggie's will is enslaved by Pete. Maggie gives all of her life and soul to him. Unfortunately, Pete leaves her into desperation. This fact suits to the aspect of determinism that the will is enslaved on account of different reasons.

2) Instinct

Maggie as the main character is forced not only by her passion but also by her instinct. Instinct is a capacity to respond to specific environmental stimuli. It is a reaction to its environment for the purpose of fulfilling a specific need. The further explanation is presented below.

The researcher has told in the previous discussion that Maggie has a very strong passion to have a better life, and Pete is like a mediator for her in

reaching all of her dreams to be another woman (high class woman). Her passion toward Pete makes her forget the moral responsibility. The readers can see when Maggie is cursed by her mother because she comes home late. Her mother says that Maggie has disgraced her family. Maggie gazes long at her mother and she begins to tremble. This is one of the evidences in which Mary Johnson has followed her instinct by sending Maggie out of their home. Mary thinks that her daughter has gone to the devil and it is very disgraceful. She sends her out in order to follow the moral responsibility.

“Aw, yer bote no good, needer of yehs,” she said, glowering at her daughter in the gloom. He eyes seemd to burn balefully. “Yeh’ve gone t’ d’ devil, Mag Johnson, yehs knows yehs gone t’ d’ devil. Yer a disgrace t’ yer people. An’ now, git out an’ go ahn wid dat doe-faced jude of yours. Go wid him, curse yeh, an’ a good riddance. Go, an’ see how yeh likes it.” (p. 31)

Pete comes to Maggie’s home immediately. Maggie’s mother becomes angrier and she drives her daughter away from their home. Watching this bitter scenery, Pete directly whispers in Maggie’s ear to go with him.

“Oh, what d’ hell, Mag, see?” whispered he softly in her ear. “Dis all blows over. See? D ol’ woman ‘ill be all right in d’ morning. Come ahn out wid me! We’ll have a outa-sight time.” (p. 31)

The girl casts a glance about the room which is filled with a chaotic mass of debris, and at the writhing body of her mother. Maggie does not need a long time to think. Finally she decides to go with Pete and leaves her home.”Git

th' devil outa here." Maggie went." (p. 32). Those sentences prove that Maggie has followed her instinct by leading Pete. She does not follow her rationality. Maggie does not consider what kind of consequences that she might get if she leaves her home to live with a guy without marriage. She does not realize that it also disgraces her family name. She just wants to live happily. In Maggie's mind, Pete is the perfect man to help her catch her dreams. That is the reason why she decides to live with him.

Moreover, Mary Johnson also has followed her instinct by refusing Maggie to come back home. She is following the moral responsibility that orientates toward the approval by others rather than accepting her daughter. She just follows her instinct to purify herself from guilt.

"Dere she stands," she cried, wheeling suddenly and pointing wit dramatic finger. "Dere she stands! Lookut her! Ain' she a dindy? An' she was so good as to come home the her mudder, she was! Ain' she a beaut'? Ain't she a dindy?" (p. 53)

The statement above is said by Mary Johnson to her daughter, Maggie. It shows the readers that Maggie is rejected by her mother. In mother's mind, Maggie has disgraced her family by living with a man before getting married.

2. Pessimism

There are a lot of forces which come to people's life. It can be from the external and internal forces. Both forces are very influencing to their life because sometimes human beings have to face the powerful forces which are

greater than them. If they are in such condition, they will be very hopeless because everything that the people do seems useless. As men's acts have no part in changing their fate, they seem to be forced to be in tendency to believe that the worst thing is most likely to happen. The pessimistic attitude toward life is the product of determinism. Men acts are meaningless because their destiny seems to be shaped by blind forces which he could not control. As the result, people come to a state of having lost of hopes. That condition happens in Maggie's life and her family. There are many forces that come to Maggie's life especially from her environment, her family and her passion as well which make her desperate. To make it understandable, the researcher divides this section into four parts: losing hopes for jobs, losing hopes for love, losing hopes for security, and losing hopes for a better future. The first part will be discussed as follow.

a. Losing Hopes for Jobs

The condition of the Maggie's family is poor. They do not have enough money to live. Mr. Johnson does not have any job, neither Mrs. Johnson. After her brother, Tommie, and her father died, the family's burden is on Jimmie's shoulders. He has to be responsible for his family. Jimmie as the oldest son of the family has to work to get some money, but what he did for a long time is just standing on the street watching the world goes by. He does not have any job at the time. He just wastes his time by doing nothing.

Jimmie's occupation for a long time was to stand on the street corners and watch the world go by, dreaming blood-red dreams at the passing of pretty women. He menaced mankind at the intersections of streets. (p. 12-13)

There is nothing important that he can do for a long time. He often stays on the street while the world moves on in every second. The world changes, but Jimmie is still stuck in his own world. He is an unlucky boy who cannot use his time well by doing something that can make his life better than before. He is jobless and he can do nothing with that. "On the corners he was in life and of life. The world was going on and he was there to perceive it." (p. 13). These lines show the readers that Jimmie does not have a job. He cannot help his family to get some money. He is stuck in a condition where he cannot do something for the shake of his family.

Jimmie's father died and his mother does not work. He feels obliged to work, although children's working is an illegal job. Finally Jimmie works as a truck driver and then he also asks Maggie to work to help him covering the financial of their family. Later, Maggie has to get a job and she works in a factory.

"About this period her brother remarked to her: "Mag, I'll tellyeh dis! Yeh've eeder got t'go on d' toif er go 't work!" Where upon she went to work, having the feminine aversion to the alternative. (p. 29)

Maggie has to go working in order to help her family's financial problem. She works in the factory that produces collars and cuffs. She receives a stool

and a machine in a room where sits twenty girls. She perches on the stool and treadles at her machine all day, turning out collars with a name which has been noted for its irrelevancy to anything connected with collars. At night, she returns home to her mother. This condition happens to her everyday.

b. Losing Hopes for Love

The researcher has said in the previous parts that the Johnson's family does not live in harmony. The parents always quarrel and always involve their children in it. This bad condition does not give any advantages for the children; however it sinks them into so much trouble. The parents do not really care with their children. They are busy with their blur problems which make them quarrel almost everyday. All of these create bad impacts to their family especially for their children. The children lack of love from their parents. The atmosphere inside of the Johnsons' is very miserable. The bitter atmosphere is reflected in the condition inside of the family which is full of broken furniture caused by the parents' battle.

It is parents' job to make their children comfortable at home. Children have rights to be loved by their parents. The parents have a duty to care and to love them. Maggie and her brothers also have rights to be loved by their parents and it is a must for their parents to love them. The readers can see in the novel that Tommie died in his early age. From the short time

of his life, he becomes a witness of the hard and cruel life in a slum area. He studies human nature in the gutter. His parents often fight and quarrel in front of him. If they ever think that the battle is not good for their children's mental condition, they will not do it in front of them. In this case, the parents ignore their children's needs to be loved. They are too selfish in maintaining their own business. This condition leads the children having lost hopes for love from their parents.

The inexperienced fibres of the boy's eyes were hardened at an early age. He became a young man of leather. He lived some red years without laboring. During that time his sneer became chronic. He studied human nature in the gutter, and found it no worse than he thought he had reason to believe it. He never conceived a respect for the world, because he had begun with no idols that it had smashed. (p. 12)

Communication is one of the most essential things inside of a family. By communicating something, the family members can share a lot of things. The readers cannot find a good communication in the Johnson's family. It is better for children to share their problem to their parents first before they share it to the other people. In this novel, it is reflected when Maggie cannot find someone to share her story about Pete. She cannot pass one day in her life without thinking about Pete. Pete always comes to her mind. That is the reason why she wants to find someone to talk to. She needs a friend who can listen and discuss her feeling. It is impossible for Maggie to talk to her mother because she is often drunk. She is not the perfect person to share.

Maggie has no idol in her own home. She does not get enough love from her parents.

Maggie was anxious for a friend to whom she could talk about Pete. She would have liked to discuss his admirable mannerism with a reliable mutual friend. At home, she found her mother often drunk and always raving. It seemed that the world had treated this woman very badly, and she took a deep revenge upon such portions of it as came within her reach. (p. 26)

Maggie does not see the future in her own home. Her mother, especially, always breaks furniture and raves. That kind of mother cannot be a model for a good parent. She cannot protect herself and also her children. It is Mrs. Johnson's responsibility as a mother to take care of her children in every possible way and love them no matter what. However, she does not understand or live with this philosophy. She disowns her own daughter when Maggie becomes a prostitute and throws her out of the house.

c. Losing Hopes for Security

Everybody in this world needs security in their life. Security is very important in order to give such kind of protection to somebody so that they can feel safe in every time and every condition of their life. Sometimes children need somebody else to give them a shield against anything which can make them down. Parents' protection is very necessary in determining children's life. Parents are like a guardian for them. "There are four important roles for parents to their children; giving birth, caring, growing,

and directing towards maturity based on the norms that prevail in a society” (Munir, 2010). Children will feel safe if they know that their parents are always ready to support them, to protect them from everything that can ruin their life. In this novel, that comfortable and safety condition never happen since the relation among the members of the Johnson’ family is not as intimate as the other families. Maggie and her brothers do not have enough protection from their parents so that they cannot feel safe even in their own home. They are afraid of their parents. Their parents, especially the mother, always pound them when they get drunk.

When the children have problems outside their home, commonly, they run to their home in order to get a protection from their parents. It is an opposing case if the researcher compares it with Maggie’s life. It is the duty of the parents to give their children an enough attention with all things that their children have done. Parents should concern more on their children behavior, especially with them who have a lot of pressure in their life like Maggie and her two brothers in this novel. The readers can see that those children have to face some forces which are powerful and greater than them. The only thing that they can do is going home, hopefully that their parents can help and calm them. In fact, such condition never happens in Johnson’s family because their parents do not really care about the children. Their home is like a panther’s den. The children never feel safe in it.

The small frame of the ragged girl was quivering. Her features were haggard from weeping, and her eyes gleamed with fear. She grasps the urchin's arm in her little trembling hands and they huddled in a corner. The eyes of both were drawn, by some force, to stare at the woman's face, for they thought she need only to awake and all the fiends would come from below. (p. 11)

This situation leads the children to have pessimistic attitude toward life in which they cannot get any protection from their parents. The readers can see the example in the novel when Jimmie comes home with a bloody face after having a fight with some children from the Devil's Row. His mother becomes very angry and starts to pound him. She drags him to an unholy sink. Jimmie screams in pain but his mother does not care of it. That situation proves that the children do not get any protection from their parents.

Mary Johnson pounds Jimmie many times, but he cannot react. This violence thing is strong enough to make all of the family members strained. The others are just looking at this scene and doing nothing. That cruel thing should not happen inside of a family.

The babe sat on the floor watching the scene, his face in contortions like that of a woman at a tragedy. The father, with a newly laden pipe in his mouth, sat in a backless chair near the stove. Jimmie's cries annoyed him. (p. 6)

The readers also can see when Maggie breaks a plate after dinner. Her mother becomes very angry just because of a broken plate. Her reaction

scares the children. She gazes at them with hatred. Jimmie is very scared and he runs to the hall panicly.

“Good Gawd!” she howled. Her glittering eyes fastened on her child with sudden hatred. The prevent red of her face turned almost to purple. The little boy ran to the halls, shrieking like a monk in an earthquake. (p. 8)

All of these prove that Mary Johnson does not make her children feel safe and comfortable. However, the children are her place to release all the anger.

d. Losing Hopes for a Better Future

No one dreams his or her life just stable and stuck in one point without any reaction. Everyone wants to change. Most people want to have a better future in their life and nothing wrong with that. It is the same with Maggie. She always dreams that one day she can be another woman with a high class custom, but her dreams are enslaved by some reasons. Maggie often imagines being a high class woman like what she saw in the show and in the saloon. When Pete takes her to the show, Maggie feels little and new because she never experienced it before. Everything becomes a new thing for Maggie. She comes from a poor family where she cannot get everything that she wants. It is totally different when she has to compare that glamorous condition with her own life at home. A knowledge of this fact makes her feels little and new.”It was obvious that Pete had visited this place many

times before, and was very familiar with it. A knowledge of this fact made Maggie feel little and new (p. 22).”

Her passion for a better future becomes stronger when she compares the glamorous place to her work place. The air in the collar-and-cuff establishment strangles her. She becomes lost in thought as she looks at some of the grizzled women in the room with heads bent over their work. She wonders how long her youth will endure. She is pessimistic about her own future if she is still stuck in an unpleasant condition.

She imagined herself, in an exasperating future, as a scrawny woman with an eternal grievance. She thought Pete to be a very fastidious person concerning the appearance of women. (p. 26)

Maggie has a big expectation towards Pete. She lays all of her passion on him. Maggie hopes that Pete can be her strongest bridge as a way for her to catch her high dreams. Her dreams finally go when Pete decides to leave her for another woman. Pete makes Maggie feel desperate, then she loses her way.

Maggie does not see any future in her home. That is the reason why she tries to find a better future outside of her home. At home, she just can find the broken furniture caused by her parent’s quarrel and her drunken mother. She has to face such condition almost everyday. Her father feels the same way too. He feels that his home is like a hell. There is no future in it.

Consuming alcohol is one of his ways to react from his difficult life, from all of his problems. By drinking, he can forget his problems for a while.

During the evening he had been standing against a bar drinking whiskies, and declaring to all comers confidentially: "My home reg'lar livin' hell! Why do I come an' drin' whisk' here thish way? 'Cause home reg'lar livin' hell!" (p. 9)

This is the bitter condition that Maggie has to face. She cannot find peace in her home. One thing which makes her enthusiasm for life is her dreams to be a high class woman, but Pete has burned and ruined it. Maggie loses her hopes and lives pessimistically.

3. Detachment of the Story (Objectivity)

Another characteristic of naturalism is detachment of the story or objectivity. The author tries to maintain objectivity by making a story as close as possible to the reality and avoid subjectivity. No human being can ever be truly objective, but by detaching from the story an author can achieve objectivity. Sometimes an author creates some nameless characters to achieve detachment or objectivity. Thus, this part is divided into two sections; as close as possible to the reality and creating nameless characters.

a. As Close as Possible to the Reality

"Naturalism is a literary movement that used the detailed realism to suggest that social environment has contribution in shaping someone's character" (Cuizon, 2009). Naturalism is the extreme form of realism. In

naturalistic novel, the author tries to share the surface reality as close as possible to the real condition in a real life. The naturalists often spend their time for some period in a certain place to gather material for their novels. Like what crane did for his first novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, he spent a great deal of time in the Bowery of lower Manhattan gathering material for his first novel (Merrimen, 2007). Like a research scientist accumulating data, Crane wanted to learn as much as he could about life. *Maggie* was unusual at that time. It perfectly reproduced the vulgar dialect of the persons portrayed. Crane portrayed poverty exactly as what it was.

Eventually they entered a dark region where, from a careening building, a dozen gruesome doorways gave up loads of babies to the street and the gutter. A wind of early autumn raised yellow dust from cobbles and swirled it against a hundred windows. Long streamers of garments fluttered from fire-escapes. In all unhandy places there were buckets, brooms, rags, and bottles. In the street infants played or fought with other infants or sat stupidly in the way of vehicle. ... A thousand odors of cooking food came forth to the street. (p. 4)

These lines show the gruesome condition in a slum area where Maggie grows. Crane wrote based on the truly condition in the Bowery slum since he spent a period of time to gather information and material as much as he could to support the idea for his novel. He made a lot of observation and poured it into a narrative form. Crane used a wind of the autumn to describe the miserable life in a slum area because autumn is identical with the falling leaves. It is just the old and fragile leaves which fall to the ground. The leaves can do nothing.

They are waiting for the wind to sweep them away. It is an illustration of the hard life in a slum area. In the area, life is determined by the strong and weak and of course the strong one will live longer. The researcher thinks that the yellow dust in the quotations above refers to weaknesses. There are some forces in this life which is successfully bringing many people into desperation. The yellow dust indicates the spiritless life in the slum area where Maggie lives.

Maggie: A Girl of the Streets was written in the late of 19th century where there were a lot of immigrants came to America as the effect of the industrial revolution. They hoped that they can get a better life by living on the new land. In the time, the effects on individuals were positive and negative; positive because it made the working class work harder for what they earn, and negative because the working conditions were very poor and people's standard of living was not very high (Pierce, 2008).

At that time, there was an explosion of population in America; New York and Chicago are especially booming. It grew at a staggering rate at the end of 19th century. The revolution helped expand the social classes, which also meant an increase in the urban poor, and made it harder for children of lower classes to move up the social ladder (Pierce, 2008).

The cities grew rapidly without planning. The lack of planning means that there was no sewage, running water, or sanitation system. No sanitation means the streets were filled with trash. In this novel, there are a lot of poor

families live in the tenement house who have a lot of problems in social and economy condition as the impact of the greatest immigration to America.

With the expansion in factories and living spaces came a large increase in pollution, along with not very clean burning fuels this made for air pollution around major cities. With women moving up the social ladder also came a deficiency in women's pay compared to men's, and dangerous working conditions, also women still did not have the same rights men did, and in some cities by law had to give most of, if not all of their earnings to their husbands or fathers. (Pierce, 2008)

Basically, they seemed to be living and working more and more like insects. There were a lot of factories at that time and almost all of the workers were females. Factory owners hired women because they could pay them less.

By a chance, she got a position in an establishment where they made collars and cuffs. She received a stool and machine in a room where sat twenty girls of various shades of yellow discontent. She perched on the stool and treadled at her machine all day, ... (p. 16)

By seeing those lines above, the researcher thinks that it must be very hard to work in such kind of crowded place. Maggie has to face it in her workplace everyday and she has to do the monotonous activities. The young girl perches and treadles at her machine all day and at night she returns home to her mother. Maggie gets the same inconvenient scenery in her work days. As long as Maggie gazes at, she just can see collars, cuffs, machines, and some girls with various shades of yellow discontent.

The air in the collar-and-cuff establishment strangled her. She knew she was gradually and surely shriveling in the hot, stuffy room. The begrimed windows rattled

incessantly from the passing of elevated trains. The place was filled with a whirl of noises and odors. (p. 25)

That is the condition of a place where Maggie has to work. The condition inside the factory is very hot because the air cannot circulate well. It can threaten the workers' health. They cannot breathe well. The place is very noisy and full of odors. Her workplace is described as a prison. This condition really happened in that time as the effects of the industrialization era. Crane captured the real condition in his mind and transferred it through the written words to be a narrative version, so that the readers can see the picture of life in the late of 19th century through this novel.

Besides the factories, there are so many bars or saloons in the slum area. The hard and cruel life force the people to find some escapee places to light their burden even just for a while.

An orchestra of yellow silk women and bald headed men, on an elevated stage near the center of a great green-hued hall, played a popular waltz. The place was crowded with people grouped about little tables. A battalion of waiters slid among the throng, carrying trays of beer glasses, and making change from the inexhaustible vaults of their trousers pockets. ... There was a low rumble of conversation and a subdued clinking of glasses. Clouds of tobacco smoke rolled and wavered high in air above the dull gilt of the chandeliers. (p. 21)

Those lines give a description about the condition inside of the bar. There are a lot of people come to that place for having fun and pleasure. They drink lots of beer and alcohol. They also smoke cigarettes and its cloud of smoke rolls and wavers high in air above the dull gilt of chandeliers. The place is very

crowded and noisy. The researcher thinks that there were so many bars at that time because it was forced by the hard life, as the result of industrial revolution, which the people have to face in a Bowery slum. There were so many forces that come to their life and bars were the place for releasing all of their bitter problems.

People come to the bars or saloons for the sake of pleasure. They want to be happy by drinking alcohols, smoking, listening music, and dancing with sexy dancers in the club. Pete has ever taken Maggie to a bar where there is a dancer in a pink dress who often wears short skirt and she smiles upon the throng as if in acknowledgment of a warm welcome. She walks to and fro, making profuse gesticulations, and singing. People leans forward to watch her and to try to catch the words of the song.

The dancer's smile of enthusiasm was turned for ten minutes upon the faces of her audience. In the finale she fell into some of those grotesque attitudes which were at the time popular among the dancers in the theaters uptown, giving to the Bowery public the diversions of the aristocratic theater-going public at reduced rates. (p. 23)

The sentences above are quoted by the researcher in a purpose. She wants to show the readers about the condition inside of the bar which is full of pleasure and glamorous things.

These are some evidence which appear in this novel that showing to the readers about the truly condition when *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* has been created. Crane did so much observation to get as much as information

for his novel. He recorded the situation in his mind and poured it into a narrative form.

b. Creating Nameless Characters

In this novel, the readers can easily find many nameless characters. A nameless character is a description of someone's details without telling the names. The researcher thinks that the reason why the author creates nameless characters is because he wants to be neutral. Besides, the author also wants to show the limitation of the point of view which shows the reality itself. A name belongs to someone's privacy. By not telling the names, the author tries to be objective with a certain condition because he wants to focus on the plot.

In the beginning of this novel, the readers can see that the author uses nameless character to explain the truly condition in a slum area which is full of fighting. A little boy becomes the leader of the battle. In this short opening chapter, the readers are invited to learn all they need to know about the world in which Maggie and Jimmie were dragged at birth. The researcher thinks that Crane wants the readers think about the set of events at the center of Maggie's social circumstances, poverty, and the lifetime of brutality. In his detached, Crane depicts his story with a vision so clear that it implies and imputes moral force to a world of degradation and violence. The opening of the novel provides a clear image of the setting.

A very little boy stood upon a heap of gravel for the honor of Rum Alley. He was throwing stones at howling

urchins from Devil's Row, who were circling madly about the heap and pelting him. (p. 1)

In a slum area, fighting is a usual thing. From the sentences above, the readers can see that slum area is a dangerous place not only for adult but also for the young generation. They are still young and they should not fight. The author tries to give a depiction about the dangerous life in a slum area by creating this little boy as the model. Actually the little boy is Jimmie in his early age. He has fought with the other children and it is not a good thing, but it is usual in his environment. The fight among the little boys in the streets provides the readers with the impression that violence is acceptable behavior. This opening scene prepares them to know the environment where Maggie lives in is very cruel and uncontrolled.

Up the avenue there plodded slowly a man with sullen eyes. He was carrying a dinner pail and smoking an apple-wood pipe. As he neared the spot where the little boys strove, he regarded them listlessly. But suddenly he roared an oath and advanced upon the rolling fighters. (p. 3)

A man above is Jimmie's father, Mr. Johnson. He tries to stop the fighters in his way home. The author does not tell directly that a man with sullen eyes is Jimmie's father because he wants to focus on the plot. Jimmie is fighting with one of his friends and it is stopped by his father. The researcher thinks that it is a kind of introduction to the readers about a new character in this novel, but the author uses a different way to say that. He just focuses more on what happen to the characters rather than the names.

Formidable women, with uncombed hair and disordered dress, gossiped while leaning on railings, or screamed in frantic quarrels. Withered persons, in curious postures of submission to something, sat smoking pipes in obscure corners. (p. 4)

From the above lines, the author tries to give a depiction about the environment's condition in a slum area where Maggie and her family live. The author does not tell each name of the formidable women because he wants to be objective. He writes his story based on the truly condition that he ever saw. The author observes the condition and he pours it into a narrative form in order to get objectivity.

A small ragged girl dragged a red, bawling infant along the crowded ways. He was hanging back, babylike, bracing his wrinkled, bare legs. The little girl cried out: "Ah, Tommie, come ahn. Dere's Jimmie and fader. Don't be a-pullin' me back." (p. 4)

By writing these lines, the author wants to introduce the main character of this story, Maggie. She is with her younger brother, Tommie, when she sees her father and Jimmie come back home. Jimmie comes home with a bloody face after he had a fight with one of his friends.

After Maggie meets Jimmie and her father, they come back home together. Maggie is so worried about Jimmie's condition. She tells him that their mother will be very angry if he comes home with a bloody body. If their mother is angry, she will pound them. That is a kind of unpleasant thing that Maggie will be afraid of. Suddenly, Jimmie strikes his sister when she

continues her lamentations. She begins to weep and recover herself. Finally, they come home.

Finally the procession plunged into one of the gruesome doorways. They crawled up dark stairways and along cold, gloomy halls. At last the father pushed open a door and they entered a lighted room in which a large woman was rampant. (p. 5)

From the quotations above, the author wants to introduce Mary Johnson to the readers by telling her as a large woman. By seeing that term, the researcher is invited to have some concepts in her mind which have any relation with the term a large woman. It can be a woman which has a big body shape and has a power to control the others. It can be a woman with a furious face or massive shoulders.

Mary Johnson is very angry when she finds her son has been fighting. She throws herself upon Jimmie. At that time, Mary is in a drunken condition.

“Eh, what? Been fightin’ agin!” She threw herself upon Jimmie. That urchin tried to dart behind the others, and in the scuffle the babe, Tommie, was knocked down. He protested with his usual vehemence, because they had bruised his tender shins against a table leg. (p. 6)

In those lines, the author calls Jimmie as an ‘urchin’. The researcher thinks that it is like a clue for the readers to know more about the poor condition of the Johnson’. The word urchin is an indication that they are not in a good finance especially. It is one of the reasons why they always get drunk. It is like an escape for them from so many forces which come to their life.

Jimmie's mother grapes him by the neck and shoulder, and then she shakes him until he rattles. She soaks him in water and begins to scrub his lacerated face with it. Jimmie screams in pain and tries to twist his shoulders out of the clasp of the huge arms. After some time, the mother's mood changes and she carries little Tommie into another room, laying him to sleep. Suddenly, Maggie breaks a plate. The mother's glittering eyes fasten on her child with sudden hatred. Jimmie runs to the halls, shrieking like a monk in an earthquake.

He floundered about in darkness until he found the stairs. He stumbled, panic-stricken, to the next floor. An old woman opened a door. A light behind her threw a flare on the urchin's face. (p. 8)

Jimmie meets an old woman when he tries to run away from his mother. An old woman is one of the Johnson's neighbors in the tenement house. She is a gnarled and leathery personage who could show an expression of great virtue. Each day she takes a position upon the stones of Fifth Avenue, where she crooks her legs under her and crouches, immovable and hideous, like an idol. She receives daily a small sum in pennies.

Once, when a lady had dropped her purse on the sidewalk, the gnarled woman had grabbed it and smuggled it with great dexterity beneath her cloak. When she was arrested she had cursed the lady into a partial swoon. (p. 8-9)

The lady here is not really an important character. The researcher thinks that Crane presents her as a way to give information to the readers about the old

woman's job or her behavior in the Fifth Avenue. She takes the lady's purse and curses her into a partial swoon. From this incident, the readers can see that the environment where Maggie lives is very cruel and it is very close to the criminality. People in there regard criminality as a usual thing because they have to endure their life by doing everything. It sounds that criminality is an acceptable thing as long as they can get some money to live like the old woman.

4. Unpredictable Ending

Unpredictable ending is the last aspects of naturalism that the researcher wants to discuss below. Like in this life, people do not know what will happen to them in one minute later or perhaps in ten years later. However, it is very unclear to see. There is no formula in it, so that the story of the people's life leads them to the unexpected course. The ending of this story is quite surprising because Crane leads the readers into the unexpected course. In the final scene, Jimmie returns to the tenement with the news that Maggie is dead.

In a room a woman sat at a table eating like a fat monk in a picture. A soiled, unshaven man pushed open the door and entered. "Well," said he, Mag's dead." "What?" said the woman, her mouth filled with bread. "Mag's dead," repeated the man. "Deh blazes she is!" said the woman. She continued her meal. (p. 62)

When Mary Johnson finishes her coffee, she begins to weep. The neighbors begin to gather in the hall, staring in at the weeping woman as if watching a dying dog. A dozen women enter and lament with her. His mother chooses this occasion, when it is far too late, to express motherly love and sympathy for her daughter. She works herself into a frenzy of mourning. “I kin remember when she weared worsted boots, an’ her two feets was no bigger dan yer t’umb, an’ she weared worsted boots...” (p. 63). Suddenly the door opens and a woman in a black gown rushes in with outstretched arms. Her face is wet with tears. She trembles in eagerness to express her sympathy. The mourner sits with bowed head and cries out in a high voice.

“Yer poor misguided chil’ is gone now, Mary, an’ let us hope it’s fer deh bes’. Yeh’ll forgive her now, Mary, won’t yehs, dear, all her disobed’ence? All her t’ankless behavior to her mudder an’ all her badness? She’s gone where her ter’ble sins will be judged.” (p. 63)

The last words of the novel say Mary ironically forgives her daughter for her obscure sins. Finally, her voice comes and arises in a scream of pain: “Oh, yes, I’ll fergive her! I’ll fergive her!” (p. 64).

Crane means for the audience to understand the deep but obvious irony behind this. Here, in the final chapter, she cloaks her villainy behind a sentimental outburst of fake emotion. Spurred on by the assembled women, she weeps for the daughter whom she did not love and could not forgive. She convinces herself, through this display of motherly love, that she has done her

duty by her daughter, and has even acted with transcendent, although posthumous, kindness in forgiving Maggie's guilt.

B. Fulfillment of Requirements of the Naturalistic Genre

In this second subtitle, the researcher wants to juxtapose the theory of naturalism by Donald Pizer, which is used for analyzing *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, with another theories of naturalism. There are two theories which the researcher wants to juxtapose with Donald Pizer's theory; those are the theory from Charles Child Walcutt (1956) and from Emile Zola (1880). After that, it will be shown to the readers about how far *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* can fulfill the characteristics of the naturalistic genre in those three theories of naturalism.

The researcher has elaborated in the beginning of chapter four that there are four aspects of naturalism based on Donald Pizer's theory; determinism, pessimism, detachment of the story (objectivity), and unpredictable ending. After seeing the Walcutt's theory of naturalism, there are some characteristic that he has stated. From his theory, the researcher finds some similarities with the characteristics that Donald Pizer has stated in his book. Before going to the further comparison about their similarities, the researcher presents at a glance some characteristics of naturalism by Charles Child Walcutt (1956). It is including the characters' characteristic, setting, techniques/ plot, and theme.

1. Characters

Frequently but not invariably ill-educated or lower-class characters whose lives are governed by the forces of heredity, instinct, and passion. Their

attempts at exercising free will or choice are hamstrung by forces beyond their control; social Darwinism and other theories help to explain their fates to the reader.

2. Setting

The setting is frequently an urban setting. A further formative influence on naturalism can be found in the social consequences of the industrial revolution. The miseries of the working classes in urban slums become one of the naturalists' favorite themes in analyzing the human condition.

3. Techniques and plots

Walcott says that the naturalistic novel offers "clinical, panoramic, slice-of-life" drama that is often a "chronicle of despair" (21).

4. Themes

- a. Walcott identifies survival, determinism, violence, and taboo as key theme.
- b. The "brute within" each individual, composed of strong and often warring emotions: passions, such as lust, greed, or the desire for dominance or pleasure; and the fight for survival in an amoral, indifferent universe. The conflict in naturalistic novels is often "man against nature" or "man against himself" as characters struggle to retain a "veneer of civilization" despite external pressures that threaten to release the "brute within."
- c. Nature as indifferent force acting on the lives of human beings.

- d. The forces of heredity and environment as they affect and afflict individual lives.
- e. An indifferent, deterministic universe. Naturalistic texts often describe the futile attempts of human beings to exercise free will, often ironically presented, in this universe that reveals free will as an illusion.

Naturalism is the understanding that there is a single, natural world as shown by science, and that we are completely included in it. Naturalism holds everything that we do is connected to the rest of the world and derived from conditions that precede us and surround us. Naturalism is simply the idea that human beings are completely included in the natural world; there's nothing supernatural about us. Naturalism is based on science as the best, most reliable means for discovering what exists. Science shows that each and every aspect of a human being comes from and is completely connected to the natural world.

Based on the Zola's understanding naturalism (1880), the researcher has found a list of features used to identify the naturalist novel:

- 1. A deterministic plot of decline or degeneration, where characters are crushed by the forces of a universe they can neither understand nor control;
- 2. Attenuation of exceptional or heroic characters, so that each character is a balance of merits and flaws; the critic Philippe Hamon calls this an "aesthetic of normative neutralization" (p. 102);

3. Attention to lurid or squalid subject matter, particularly focused on the aspects of human experience conceived to be base; main characters are often perverted by uncontrollable appetites, drives, or lusts;
4. Characters drawn from the working class in U.S. naturalism particularly, perversion and degeneration are associated with working-class characters;
5. A modern or contemporary setting, most often urban or industrial, rather than the geographically or temporally distant settings favored by adventure and romance fiction;
6. Sociological research by the author, including on-site investigation of a workplace, subculture, or location, expert advice, and incorporation of specialized vocabularies.

The researcher needs to make a table consists of the three theories of naturalism; Donald Pizer, Charles Child Walcutt, and Emile Zola. The purpose of making this table is to help the readers in understanding the points of naturalism aspects from those three theories of naturalism.

Donald Pizer	Charles Child Walcutt	Emile Zola
A. Determinism 1. External forces 2. Internal forces B. Pessimism C. Detachment of the Story (objectivity) D. Unpredictable Ending	A. Characters Ill-educated/ lower class characters forced by heredity, instinct & passion. B. Setting Urban life(the social consequences of the industrial revolution) C. Techniques & Plots Slice of life D. Themes Survival, determinism, violence, nature forces the lives of human beings, free will as an illusion. Nature as indifferent force acting on the lives of human beings	A. A deterministic plot(characters are crashed by the forces of a universe which they cannot control) B. Unheroic characters C. Focused on the aspects of human experience; main characters are often perverted by uncontrollable appetites, drives, or lusts D. Characters from working class E. Urban/ industrial setting F. Sociological research by the author

Table 1.3

The researcher focuses on the theory by Donald Pizer because she uses it as her guidance in analyzing the naturalism aspects in *Maggie: A Girl of the*

Streets. After juxtaposing those three theories, the researcher finds some similarities and differentiation. The result is presented below:

The Aspects of Naturalism	Donald Pizer	Charles Child Walcutt	Emile Zola
A. Determinism	✓	✓	✓
1. External forces	✓	✓	✓
2. Internal forces	✓	✓	✓
B. Pessimism	✓	-	-
C. Detachment of the Story (Objectivity)	✓	✓	✓
D. Unpredictable Ending	✓	-	-

Table 1.4

One thing that the researcher can conclude from the Walcutt's theory is that he actually focuses on determinism. He said about determinism, free will, and also passion in his theory. It focuses on the characters' life which are governed by instinct, passion, heredity and also environment. Determinism is the most prominent aspect in naturalism. That is one of the reasons which differs it from realism. The readers can see in the table that Zola also places a deterministic plot in the first list of his theory. He states that characters are

crashed by the forces of a universe which they cannot control. The researcher has an assumption that actually the basic tendency that Walcott and Zola want to show is the appearing of determinism in naturalistic writings. Determinism is the prominent and vital thing in naturalism. It is described as the power of internal and external forces in forcing someone's life.

From *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, the readers can see Maggie as the victim of her social and economic condition which are greater than her. Her action or reaction towards life is not only influenced by her family and environment but also by her passion and instinct. Unsupported condition of her family and environment makes her upset. At once, Maggie meets Pete with all of his elegance. She wants to react and change to be another woman through Pete. He is like a medium for Maggie to be a high class woman. Finally, it is Pete who makes her desperate because he has an affair with another woman. Naturalists believe with the existence of the will but it is often enslaved by some reasons.

The forces seem to determine their fate. It is like there is no free will in their life because of the blind forces influencing them. Their destinies are being settled. It makes them feel pessimistic of their own life. Pessimistic is one of the naturalism aspects that can be found in Donald Pizer theory, but not in Walcott's and Zola's theories. Pessimism is the product of determinism. People will feel hopeless after all of their efforts seem to be useless. There is nothing that they can do except accepting their fate which seems to be settled

by the nature. Like what the researcher has elaborated in the first section of chapter four that pessimistic attitudes also happen in Crane's novel. It happens in the Maggie's life and her family too. Their life seems to be useless as the effects of the power of the internal and external forces surround them. The researcher thinks that this aspect is also important since the appearing of determinism brings them to the condition of losing hopes, but Walcutt and Zola do not mention it in their theories as one of the naturalism characteristics. The researcher feels that she has chosen the right choice by using Pizer's theory instead of theirs. It gives more complete information for helping her in analyzing the aspects of naturalism in Crane's *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*.

Pizer states in his book that objectivity is one of the naturalism aspects. It applies objectivity in order to make his story as close as possible to the reality. Hopefully by applying that kind of technique, he can make a great novel which can be the reflection of a certain condition that happens at the time. It is related with what Walcutt has stated about the general setting of naturalism novel. The setting is frequently an urban setting. The readers can also see from Zola's theory that the characters are drawn from the working class in an urban or industrial setting because naturalism is a literary movement which flourished in the late of 19th century, the time where industrial revolution developed. *Maggie: A Girl of the Street* is a novel which lay on the cruel and hard life in a Bowery slum area. Industrial revolution is the background of making this novel. Exploded population and the increasing

number of criminalities were some of the effects of industrial revolution. The condition in a slum area seems to be more crowded because of factory buildings and bars.

Maggie and her family live in a dark and dirty tenement house. The number of criminalities is also high in the environment because there are a lot of poor people have to survive by doing everything to fulfill their needs. In *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, the readers can see that Maggie has to work in collar-and-cuff factory in order to support the economic condition of the family after her father passed away. At that time, factories mostly hired woman to be the workers because they can be paid less than men. That bitter condition truly happened as one of the effects of industrial revolution.

One more aspect that the researcher cannot find in the Walcutt and Zola theories is an unpredictable ending in the end of a story. It is very relevant to our life. Future is a mystery and unpredictable thing. We do not know what will happen next. Since our life is determined by the external and internal forces, the ending will be unpredictable. It can be unexpected course or a surprising twist. There is no formula in it. The result depends on how strong you are in enduring and how tough you are in facing so many forces that come to our life. The ending of the story in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* is very ironic and unpredictable. It is ironic because it should be Maggie who forgives her mother, but this story is closed by words “Oh, Yes, I’ll forgive her!”(p. 64) coming from Mary Johnson’s mouth. Maggie’s mother has sent

her away from home and refused her. It makes Maggie down because no one can accept her. She lives in the street and dies with unclear reason. Mary does not realize that she is one of the factors that have a contribution in Maggie's death, but it is very ironic when she said that she forgives her daughter with all of her sins.

By juxtaposing those three theories, the researcher concludes that the aspects of naturalism by Donald Pizer can be the umbrella for the others. Those lists consist of some points which are related to the Pizer's theory like determinism and objectivity, but in the discussion above, the researcher cannot find the other two aspects; pessimism and unpredictable ending. The researcher assumes that Pizer's theory has a greater scope than the others, so that it can help her to prove that *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* is a truly a naturalistic novel. Pizer has divided his theory into four important parts and it can be the representative for the other theories of naturalism. By using Pizer's theory to analyze this novel, the researcher hopes that the big question of naturalism can be answered and revealed through this research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing Stephen Crane's *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* related to the aspects of naturalism, the researcher can conclude some aspects of naturalism which appear in the novel and how far this novel can fulfil the requirements of the naturalistic genre.

A. The Aspects of Naturalism

There are four aspects of naturalism namely determinism, pessimism, detachment of the story (objectivity), and unpredictable ending. Determinism aspect is a belief where characters do not have free will. The strength of external and internal forces that completely control man's life is believed to be the power of nature. In this novel, determinism is presented by the external and the internal forces. The external force is presented by the family condition and environment (circumstance), while the internal force is presented in two parts; passion and instinct. Then, pessimism means a state of mind in which one perceives life negatively. The pessimistic attitude towards life is the product of determinism. Man acts are meaningless and they come to a state of having lost of hopes. In this case, the pessimistic attitude is divided into four parts; losing hopes for jobs, losing hopes for love, losing hopes for security, and losing hopes for a better future. Meanwhile, detachment of the story or objectivity is the presentation of characters and plot in a literary work without

overt comment or judgement by the author. Sometimes, an author will achieve detachment by creating nameless characters. It is presented by making the story as close as possible to reality and creating nameless characters. The last aspect is the unpredictable ending. The author leads the readers in one direction at the beginning and in the middle ultimately drifting towards a completely unexpected course.

B. How Far this Novel can Fulfil the Requirement of the Naturalistic Genre

After juxtaposing some theories related to naturalism, the researcher can conclude that *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* is proved to be a naturalistic novel. Based on the theory of naturalism by Donald Pizer, this novel can fulfil the requirements of the naturalistic genre. Pizer's theory is the most suitable indicator in fulfilling its requirements. It can be proven by some aspects of naturalism appearing in the novel. Donald Pizer has stated in his book that a naturalistic novel has four supporting aspects (determinism, pessimism, detachment of the story /objectivity, and unpredictable ending). The researcher finds many data from the novel related to the aspects of naturalism and the four aspects can be found in this Crane's novel. The data can be seen in the appendices. From the four aspects that have been presented, the most prominent aspect is determinism. It is an aspect which makes naturalism different from realism. Realism and naturalism have similarities in the writing

technique in order to make the story as close as possible to the reality, but naturalism is more extreme than realism. Naturalism not only gives a truly depiction of life, but also gives a detail description that man's life is completely controlled by the external and internal forces.

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APPENDIX I
THE SYNOPSIS OF CRANE'S
MAGGIE: A GIRL OF THE STREETS

Maggie: A Girl of the Streets is written in the late of 19th century where there were a lot of immigrants came to America as the effect of the industrial revolution. As the novel opens, Jimmie, a young boy, is leading a street fight against a troop of youngsters from an opposing neighborhood (Devil's Row). Jimmie is rescued by Pete, a teenager who seems to be a casual acquaintance of his. They encounter Jimmie's offhandedly brutal father, who brings Jimmie home, where we are introduced to his sister Maggie and little brother Tommie, and to Mary, a brutal and drunken mother. Mary Johnson is very angry to Jimmie because he has fought and come home with a bloody face. She terrifies the children until they are shuddering in the corner.

As time passes, the father and Tommie died. Jimmie hardens into a sneering, aggressive, cynical youth. Finally he gets a job as a truck driver. Maggie begins to work in a shirt factory, but her attempts to improve her life are undermined by her mother's drunken rages. Maggie begins to date Jimmie's friend Pete, who has a job as a bartender and seems a very fine fellow, convinced that he will help her escape from her past life in order to be a better woman.

He takes her to the theater and the museum. One night, Jimmie and Mary accuse Maggie of "Goin to deh devil", essentially kicking her out of the tenement, throwing her with Pete. Maggie runs into Pete's arms, and we are given to understand

that the two are, indeed, sleeping together. Maggie leaves home and lives with Pete. Jimmie is furious that Pete has ruined his sister, and he gets very drunk with a friend and gets into a fight with Pete. Jimmie goes to Pete's bar and fights with him. As the neighbors continue to talk about Maggie, Jimmie and Mary decide to join them in badmouthing Maggie instead of defending her. Later, Nellie, a "woman of brilliance and audacity" convinces Pete to leave Maggie. Abandoned, Maggie tries to return home but she is rejected by her mother and scorned by the entire tenement. Months later, we are shown a prostitute, presumably Maggie, but unnamed, walking the streets of New York, pathetic and rejected, bound for trouble. Finally, the novel ends with Jimmie giving Mary the news that Maggie's dead body has been found. Mary stages a scene of melodramatic mourning for her ruined child which ends with her deeply ironic concession: "I'll fergive her!"

APPENDIX II

THE DATA

The Aspects of Naturalism

A. Determinism

1. External forces

No.	Thematic Meaning/ Category	Quotation	Page	Code
1.	Family condition	“Let the kid alone for a minute, will yeh, Mary? Yer allus poundin’ ‘im. When I come home nights I can’t git no rest ‘cause yer allus poundin’ a kid. Let up, d’yeh hear? Don’t be allus poundin’ a kid.”	6	A
2.	Family condition	The mother’s massive shoulders heaved with anger. Grasping the urchin by the neck and shoulder she shook him until he rattled. She dragged him to an unholy sink, and, soaking a rag in water, began to scrub his lacerated face with it. Jimmie screamed in pain and tried to twist his shoulders out of the claps of the huge arms.	6	A
3.	Family condition	The woman screamed and shook her fists before her husband’s eyes. The rough yellow of her face and neck	6	A

		flared suddenly crimson. She began to howl.		
4.	Family condition	In the quarrel between husband and wife the woman was victor. The man seized his hat and rushed from the room, apparently determined upon a vengeful drunk. She followed to the door and thundered at him as he made his way downstairs.	7	A
5.	Family condition	Sounds of labored breathing came through the broken door-panels. He pushed the door open and entered, quaking. A glow from the fire threw red hues over the bare floor, the cracked and soiled plastering, and the overturned and broken furniture.	10	A
6.	Family condition	... There was a crash against the door and something broke into clattering fragments. Jimmie partially suppresses a yell and darted down the stairway. Below he paused and listened. He heard howls and curses, groans and shrieks. With it all there was the crash of splintering furniture...	10	A
7.	Family condition	Her mother drank whiskey all Friday morning. With lurid face and tossing hair she cursed and destroyed	21	A

		furniture all Friday afternoon. When Maggie came home at half-past six her mother lay asleep amid the wreck of chairs and a table. Fragments of various household utensils were scattered about the floor.		
8.	Environment/ circumstance	An old women opened the door. A light behind her threw a flare on the urchin's face. "Eh, child, what is it dis time? Is yer fader beatin' yer mudder, or yer mudder beatin' yer fader?"	8	B
9.	Environment/ circumstance	Curious faces appeared in doorways, and whispered comments passed to and fro. "Ol' Johnson's playin' horse agin"... Jimmie stood until the noises ceased and the other inhabitants of the tenement had all yawned and shut their doors.	10	B
10.	Environment/ circumstance	The babe, Tommie, died. He went away in an insignificant coffin, his small waxen hand clutching a flower that the girl, Maggie, had stolen from an Italian.	12	B
11.	Environment/ circumstance	He threw out his left hand and writhed his fingers about her middle arm. The mother and the son began	30	B

		to sway and struggle like gladiators. “Whoop!” said the Rum Alley tenement house. The hall filled with interested spectators. “Hi, ol’ lady, dat was a dandy! T’ree t’ one on d’ red! Ah, quit yer scrappin’!”		
12.	Environment/ circumstance	The door of the Johnson home opened and Maggie looked out. Jimmie made a supreme cursing effort and hurled her mother into the room. He quickly followed and closed the door. The Rum Alley tenement swore disappointedly and retired.	30	B

2. Internal forces

No.	Thematic Meaning/ Category	Quotation	Page	Code
1.	Passion	His mannerism stamped him as a man who had a correct sense of his personal superiority. There were valor and contempt for circumstances in the glance of his eye. He waved his hand like a man of the world who dismisses religion and philosophy, and says “Rats!” ... Maggie thought he must be a very	17	C

		“elegant” bartender.		
2.	Passion	Maggie perceived that here was the ideal man. Her dim thoughts were often searching for far away lands where the little hills sing together in the morning. Under the trees of her dream-gardens there had always walked a lover.	18	C
3.	Passion	... her life was Pete’s and she considered him worthy of the charge. She would be disturbed by no particular apprehensions so long as Pete adored her as her now said he did. She did not feel like a bad woman. To her knowledge she had never seen any better.	42	C
4.	Passion	To her the earth was composed of hardships and insults. She felt instant admiration for man who openly defied it. She thought that if the grim angel of death should clutch his heart, Pete would shrug his shoulders and say, “Oh, ev’ryt’ing goes.”	20	C
5.	Passion	Swaggering Pete loomed like a golden sun to Maggie. He took her to a dime museum, where rows of meek freaks astonished her. She	26	C

		contemplated their deformities with awe and thought them a sort of chosen tribe.		
6.	Passion	Here was a formidable man who disdained the strength of world full of fists. Here was one who had contempt for brass-clothed power; one whose knuckles could ring defiantly against the granite of law. He was a knight.	19	C
7.	Passion	Maggie always departed with raised spirits from these melodramas. She rejoiced at the way in which the poor and virtuous eventually overcome the wealthy and wicked. The theater made her think. She wondered if the culture and the refinement she had seen imitated, perhaps grotesquely, by the heroine on the stage, could be acquired by a girl who lived in a tenement house and worked in a shirt factory.	28	C
8.	Passion	... Pete's elegant occupation brought him, no doubt into contact with people who had money and manners. It was probable that he had a large acquaintance with pretty girls. He must have great sums of money to	20	C

		spend.		
9.	Passion	As though of Pete came to Maggie's mind, she began to have an intense dislike for all of her dresses.	25	C
10.	Passion	Maggie perceived that Pete brought forth all his elegance and all his knowledge of high class customs for her benefit. Her heart warmed as she reflected upon his condescension.	22	C
11.	Passion	It was obvious that Pete had visited this place many times before, and was very familiar with it. A knowledge of this fact made Maggie feel little and new.	22	C
12.	Passion	Her cheeks were blushing with excitement and her eyes glistening. She drew deep breaths of pleasure. No thoughts of the atmosphere of the collar-and-cuff factory came to her.	24	C
13.	Passion	She began to note with more interest the well-dressed women she met on the avenues. She envied elegance and soft palms. She craved those adornments of person which she saw every day on the street, conceiving them to be allies of vast importance to women.	25	C
14.	Instinct	"Aw, yer bote no good, needer of	31	D

		yehs,” she said, glowering at her daughter in the gloom. He eyes seemd to burn balefully. “Yeh’ve gone t’ d’ devil, Mag Johnson, yehs knows yehs gone t’ d’ devil. Yer a disgrace t’ yer people. An’ now, git out an’ go ahn wid dat doe-faced jude of yours. Go wid him, curse yeh, an’ a good riddance. Go, an’ see how yeh likes it.”		
15.	Instinct	“Oh, what d’ hell, Mag, see?” whispered he softly in her ear. “Dis all blows over. See? D ol’ woman ‘ill be all right in d’ morning. Come ahn out wid me! We’ll have a outa-sight time.”	31	D
16.	Instinct	”Git th’ devil outa here.” Maggie went.	32	D
17.	Instinct	“Dere she stands,” she cried, wheeling suddenly and pointing wit dramatic finger. “Dere she stands! Lookut her! Ain’ she a dindy? An’ she was so good as to come home the her mudder, she was! Ain’ she a beaut’? Ain’t she a dindy?”	53	D

B. Pessimism

No.	Thematic Meaning/ Category	Quotation	Page	Code
1.	Lost hopes for jobs	Jimmie's occupation for a long time was to stand on the street corners and watch the world go by, dreaming blood-red dreams at the passing of pretty women. He menaced mankind at the intersections of streets.	12- 13	E
2.	Lost hopes for jobs	On the corners he was in life and of life. The world was going on and he was there to perceive it.	13	E
3	Lost hopes for jobs	About this period her brother remarked to her: "Mag, I'll tellyeh dis! Yeh've eeder got t'go on d' toifer go 't work!" Where upon she went to work, having the feminine aversion to the alternative.	29	E
4.	Lost hopes for love	The inexperienced fibres of the boy's eyes were hardened at an early age. He became a young man of leather. He lived some red years without laboring. During that time his sneer became chronic. He studied human nature in the gutter, and found it no worse than he thought he had reason to believe it. He never	12	F

		conceived a respect for the world, because he had begun with no idols that it had smashed.		
5.	Lost hopes for love	Maggie was anxious for a friend to whom she could talk about Pete. She would have liked to discuss his admirable mannerism with a reliable mutual friend. At home, she found her mother often drunk and always raving. It seemed that the world had treated this woman very badly, and she took a deep revenge upon such portions of it as came within her reach.	26	F
6.	Lost hopes for security	The small frame of the ragged girl was quivering. Her features were haggard from weeping, and her eyes gleamed with fear. She grasps the urchin's arm in her little trembling hands and they huddled in a corner. The eyes of both were drawn, by some force, to stare at the woman's face, for they thought she need only to awake and all the fiends would come from below.	11	G
7.	Lost hopes for security	The babe sat on the floor watching the scene, his face in contortions like that of a woman at a tragedy. The	6	G

		father, with a newly laden pipe in his mouth, sat in a backless chair near the stove. Jimmi's cries annoyed him.		
8.	Lost hopes for security	"Good Gawd!" she howled. Her glittering eyes fastened on her hild with sudden hatred. The prevent red of her face turned almost to purple. The little boy ran to the halls, shrieking like a monk in an earthquake.	8	G
9.	Lost hopes for a better future	It was obvious that Pete had visited this place many times before, and was very familiar with it. A knowledge of this fact made Maggie feel little and new.	22	H
10.	Lost hopes for a better future	She imagined herself, in an exasperating future, as a scrawny woman with an eternal grievance. She thought Pete to be a very fastidious person concerning the appearance of women.	26	H
11.	Lost hopes for a better future	During the evening he had been standing against a bar drinking whiskies, and declaring to all comers confidentially: "My home reg'lar livin' hell! Why do I come an' drin'	9	H

		whisk' here thish way? 'Cause home reg'lar livin' hell!"		
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C. Detachment of the story/ Objectivity

No.	Thematic Meaning/ Category	Quotation	Page	Code
1.	As close as possible to the reality	Eventually they entered a dark region where, from a careening building, a dozen gruesome doorways gave up loads of babies to the street and the gutter. A wind of early autumn raised yellow dust from cobbles and swirled it against a hundred windows. Long streamers of garments fluttered from fire-escapes. In all unhandy places there were buckets, brooms, rags, and bottles. In the street infants played or fought with other infants or sat stupidly in the way of vehicle. ... A thousand odors of cooking food came forth to the street.	4	I
2.	As close as possible to the reality	By a chance, she got a position in an establishment where they made collars and cuffs. She received a stool and machine in a room where sat twenty girls of various shades of	16	I

		yellow discontent. She perched on the stool and treadled at her machine all day, ...		
3.	As close as possible to the reality	The air in the collar-and-cuff establishment strangled her. She knew she was gradually and surely shriveling in the hot, stuffy room. The begrimed windows rattled incessantly from the passing of elevated trains. The place was filled with a whirl of noises and odors.	25	I
4.	As close as possible to the reality	An orchestra of yellow silk women and bald headed men, on an elevated stage near the center of a great green-hued hall, played a popular waltz. The place was crowded with people grouped about little tables. A battalion of waiters slid among the throng, carrying trays of beer glasses, and making change from the inexhaustible vaults of their trousers pockets. ... There was a low rumble of conversation and a subdued clinking of glasses. Clouds of tobacco smoke rolled and wavered high in air above the dull gilt of the chandeliers.	21	I
5.	As close as	The dancer's smile of enthusiasm	23	I

	possible to the reality	was turned for ten minutes upon the faces of her audience. In the finale she fell into some of those grotesque attitudes which were at the time popular among the dancers in the theaters uptown, giving to the Bowery public the diversions of the aristocratic theater-going public at reduced rates.		
6.	Nameless characters	A very little boy stood upon a heap of gravel for the honor of Rum Alley. He was throwing stones at howling urchins from Devil's Row, who were circling madly about the heap and pelting him.	1	J
7.	Nameless characters	Up the avenue there plodded slowly a man with sullen eyes. He was carrying a dinner pail and smoking an apple-wood pipe. As he neared the spot where the little boys strove, he regarded them listlessly. But suddenly he roared an oath and advanced upon the rolling fighters.	3	J
8.	Nameless characters	Formidable women, with uncombed hair and disordered dress, gossiped while leaning on railings, or screamed in frantic quarrels. Withered persons, in curious	4	J

		postures of submission to something, sat smoking pipes in obscure corners.		
9.	Nameless characters	A small ragged girl dragged a red, bawling infant along the crowded ways. He was hanging back, babylike, bracing his wrinkled, bare legs. The little girl cried out: "Ah, Tommie, come ahn. Dere's Jimmie and fader. Don't be a-pullin' me back."	4	J
10.	Nameless characters	Finally the procession plunged into one of the gruesome doorways. They crawled up dark stairways and along cold, gloomy halls. At last the father pushed open a door and they entered a lighted room in which a large woman was rampant.	5	J
11.	Nameless characters	"Eh, what? Been fightin' agin!" She threw herself upon Jimmie. That urchin tried to dart behind the others, and in the scuffle the babe, Tommie, was knocked down. He protested with his usual vehemence, because they had bruised his tender shins against a table leg.	6	J
12.	Nameless characters	He floundered about in darkness until he found the stairs. He	8	J

		stumbled, panic-stricken, to the next floor. An old woman opened a door. A light behind her threw a flare on the urchin's face.		
13.	Nameless characters	Once, when a lady had dropped her purse on the sidewalk, the gnarled woman had grabbed it and smuggled it with great dexterity beneath her cloak. When she was arrested she had cursed the lady into a partial swoon...	8-9	J

D. Unpredictable Ending

No.	Thematic Meaning/ Category	Quotation	Page	Code
1.	Unpredictable ending/ unexpected course	In a room a woman sat at a table eating like a fat monk in a picture. A soiled, unshaven man pushed open the door and entered. "Well," said he, Mag's dead." "What?" said the woman, her mouth filled with bread. "Mag's dead," repeated the man. "Deh blazes she is!" said the woman. She continued her meal.	62	K
2.	Unpredictable ending/ unexpected	"I kin remember when she weared worsted boots, an' her two feets was no bigger dan yer t'umb, an' she	63	K

	course	wear'd worsted boots..."		
3.	Unpredictable ending/ unexpected course	"Yer poor misguided chil' is gone now, Mary, an' let us hope it's fer deh bes'. Yeh'll forgive her now, Mary, won't ye, dear, all her disobed'ence? All her t'ankless behavior to her mudder an' all her badness? She's gone where her ter'ble sins will be judged."	63	K
4.	Unpredictable ending/ unexpected course	"Oh, yes, I'll fergive her! I'll fergive her!"	64	K

APPENDIX III
SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

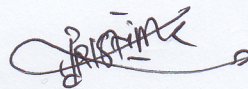
Nama : **Rena Damar Kristina**
NIM : 0721114404
Universitas : Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Alamat : Jalan Nitikan Baru Gang Leo No. 27 Yogyakarta

Menyatakan bahwa dengan sesungguhnya saya telah melakukan trinangulasi data sehubungan dengan analisis data yang telah dilakukan oleh mahasiswa yang bernama Yusiana Reginanita dalam penelitian yang berjudul “The Aspects of Naturalism in Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A girl of the Streets*.”

Apabila terbukti pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 12 Mei 2012

Yang Membuat Pernyataan,



Rena Damar Kristina

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini saya:

Nama : **Hernita Oktarini**

NIM : 06211144026

Universitas : Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Alamat : Jalan Pare No.4 Sidorejo Godean Sleman

Menyatakan bahwa dengan sesungguhnya saya telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan analisis data yang telah dilakukan oleh mahasiswa yang bernama Yusiana Reginanita dalam penelitian yang berjudul “The Aspects of Naturalism in Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A girl of the Streets*.”

Apabila terbukti pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 12 Mei 2012

Yang Membuat Pernyataan,



Hernita Oktarini